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THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY

A Great Ratification Meeting in Richmond.

Speech of Judge Conway, Formerly of Kansas.

Able Review of the Policy of the Government.

The Radicals Censured by One of Their Former Leaders.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1866.

On Monday last, Judge M. F. CONWAY, formerly a Representative in Congress from Kansas, was offered the use of the Chamber of the House of Delegates for this evening, in order that he might address the citizens of Richmond and vicinity on the subject of the policy of the Administration. At 7:30 o'clock the meeting was organized by the appointment of Senator GRAY, of Rockingham, as Chairman, and Judge CONWAY was introduced, and delivered the following address, many passages of which were repeatedly applauded:

JUDGE CONWAY'S SPEECH.

Since the termination of the late war, a question has been raised of a most radical character, and pregnant with momentous consequences to the future destinies of this Republic. The States, the people of which have recently been at war with the authority of the Federal Government, are said to have irrevocably severed their constitutional connection with the other States, and to have fallen into a condition similar to that of Provinces subject to the Government of the United States. This proposition has excited wide-spread interest, and threatens to renew the contentions of past years between the two sections of the country. The Federal Executive has taken a position firmly against the proposition. He maintains the indestructibility of the States as constituent elements of the Union; and demands a recognition of the Representatives and Senators from the States said to be sundered equally with those from the other States, according to the terms of the Federal Constitution and laws. The President defines his position in his late annual message in the following words: "States, with proper limitations of power, are essential to the existence of the Constitution of the United States. The best security for the perpetual existence of the States is the 'supreme authority' of the Constitution of the United States. The perpetuity of the Constitution brings with it the perpetuity of the States; their mutual relations make us what we are, and in our political system their connection is indissoluble. The whole cannot exist without the parts, nor the parts without the whole. So long as the Constitution of the United States endures, the States will endure; the destruction of the one is the destruction of the other; the preservation of the one is the preservation of the other.

The amendment of the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States, whose powers have been so long in abeyance, to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns and qualifications of your own members." The Congress, on the other hand, take the opposite ground, and have passed the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, That in order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States which have been declared in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to such representation.

This issue thus raised not only relates to the right of the eleven States mentioned in the resolution to representation in Congress, but also their right to participate in the choice of President at the next election. For if Congress can deny them the one, it can also deny them the other. From the views presented in the discussions that have taken place on the subject, it is more than probable that it is in contemplation of the majority in Congress to submit the issue to the people of the other States in the next Congressional elections, in order that, if sustained, to rest upon that popular indorsement their purpose of endeavoring to reject the Southern vote from the count for President. As the Executive asserts the right of the excluded States to recognition equally with the other States, it is not to be supposed that such action as this will cause him to change his position. He will, therefore, in that case, be found at issue with the Congress on the legality of the vote necessary for the choice of President. They will claim the right to inaugurate a person elected by the vote of their own States, while the President will be compelled to insist that that person only is lawfully chosen who would have received a majority of votes with a full representation from all the States. The magnitude of the question is therefore apparent. It is, in my judgment, destined to determine whether this continent is to be preserved for that higher development of the human race which can be worked out only through republican institutions, or be given over entirely to the anarchy of the South American States, and to final domination by European despotism. We have been called on to witness a most extraordinary transposition of parties. Four years ago the Southern people claimed the right to withdraw from the Federal Union, and forthwith proceeded to act on the assumption of the existence of that right. Their attempt was resisted by the people of the North. It was affirmed by them that the Federal Constitution was the supreme law of the land, from the operation of which no portion of the people could secede; in other words, that the Union, with its rights and obligations, was perpetual. So determined were the North to maintain this position that they met the South in battle array, and after a gigantic struggle, unparalleled in history, overthrew it. The South, which was thus denied the right of withdrawing from the Union, abandoned the idea, and now seek to renew their rights and their obligations under the Constitution. But to this course some of the leaders of the North also offer a decided opposition. They would not consent to let the South go, nor will they consent to let it stay. They seem resolved not to let it exist. The Southern States have duly chosen their Senators and Representatives, according to the terms of the Constitution and laws, but they are persistently refused admission to the places to which they are entitled. The question upon which the existing controversy depends is whether the States, the people of which have recently been in revolt against the Federal authority, are still constituent elements of our Federal Union, endowed with capacity for local self-government and Federal representation, as prescribed in the Federal Constitution. This is, in other words, simply an inquiry of whether the Union or the Confederacy was successful in the late war; for any one who is at all conversant with the character and history of that war, is aware that this was exactly the issue upon which the war occurred and was maintained throughout. The difference between the contending parties arose in consequence of an effort to convert States of our Federal Union into States of a Southern Confederacy, and ceased, by constitutional limitation, when that effort was abandoned. The persons who maintain the negative of this question assume that the attempt to dissolve the Union was successful. Upon no other ground can it be maintained. The sovereignty of the State resides in the Government of the State as constituted by its fundamental law, including the State and Federal Constitutions, taken together as one organic system. The sovereignty of a Federal State belongs to the nation *federally*, not absolutely. To vest the nation absolutely with this sovereignty, it is necessary that it shall first pass into some foreign body, and from that body be acquired by the United States upon new principles—by the United States in its independent, international character; not by the Government, limited in its operation, to functions entirely Federal. To assume that this took place, presupposes, as a matter of course, that the Union was dissolved—that our sovereignty was conquered and acquired by the Confederate States, and afterward reconquered and possessed by the United States in its public character, as from a foreign Power. The settlement of this controversy depends, therefore, on a simple question of fact, which our late history can resolve in a moment. Was the Union dissolved in the recent war? Did the sovereignty of the States of our Union, the people of which were in revolt against the Federal Government, become vested in the Confederate States? Let me for a moment survey the past. In 1861, when the secession movement began to be carried out, and it was seen to be no longer a mere political threat, but a fearful reality, the leading men of the North were seriously exercised as to the manner in which it should be treated. The South had withdrawn, and were forming their separate Confederacy at Montgomery, and were to be no longer an element of power in the Union. The North was to be left in full possession of the Government, and the responsibility of meeting the issue presented by the South was the first it was to be called on to encounter. As a matter of course, there were various and conflicting views on the subject, all of which resolved themselves into four distinct modes of action, to wit: First to avoid the issue of war, and accept the proposition for a peaceable settlement; second, to accept war as an instrument of revolution by which the constitutional connection between the two sets of States could be regularly severed, and thereupon to make peace; third, to secure peace through negotiation and reunion on terms satisfactory to the South; fourth, to consider no proposition—to consent to no terms—but to maintain the Federal power—to execute the Federal laws in every State, regardless of the obstacles presented thereto, and at whatever expense of blood and treasure required. These four systems divided the opinions of the people of the North, and were zealously maintained by their respective adherents. The first, it was supposed, could be carried out by a convention of the several States, called as required for a convention to amend the Constitution. But the second was regarded by many as the most practicable, inasmuch as hostilities were already imminent, and the inevitable collision could not be arrested or delayed. The third proposition would not be entertained by the South, and a majority of the North had become indisposed to any idea of further compromise. But the fourth proposition was the one adopted by the Government. The Federal authority was placed in dispute, and it was the function of the Executive to maintain it. He had no alternative. For some months, however, the public mind was in a most unsettled condition on the subject. It was an emergency of an unprecedented and startling character, and none felt certain what was best to be done. The doctrine of secession, which had been taught for many years by some of the ablest statesmen of the country, had unfixed, in a great degree, the traditional veneration for the Union handed down from the Fathers of the Republic; and it has been said, with some truth, that at this period the mind of the Northern public was, with regard to the pending issue, *tabula rasa*, upon which anything might have been inscribed. The extreme anti-slavery or abolition class, who were exceedingly influential in the Republican Party, were, for the most part, in favor of peaceable separation. Indeed, the leading idea of the Garrisonian Abolitionist had been, from the first, a dissolution of the Union. Mr. GARRISON kept at the head of his paper the motto, "No union with Slaveholders," as indicative of the object he had in view. The first disunion speech I ever listened to was delivered by WENDELL PHILLIPS, in Tremont Temple, in 1856, in which the orator announced his object to be to educate the mind of the country to such hostility to the Union as that, when the crisis of disunion came, as come it must, there would be no effort made which would be sufficient to prevent the catastrophe. The position taken by Mr. GREELEY is widely known. He shrank from the terrible conflict which impended, and also from the inconsistency which seemed involved in an effort by a nation like ours to impose a government upon twelve millions of people against their will. He proposed to hold a National Convention to consider and arrange terms of separation. Such was also the ground first assumed by Mr. SUMNER and by Mr. CHASE. Mr. SUMNER'S views were so far matured in this direction, that he had a plan prepared to submit to the country looking to this result, but was deterred from bringing it forward, and ultimately abandoned it. On the other hand, the party in the North which had opposed LINCOLN'S election was largely composed of traditional Democrats, who, while determined to resist separation, were clamorous for peace, for negotiation, for concession and compromise. The course pursued by the Government is well known. Peaceable separation was rejected. Recognition was rejected. Compromise was rejected. The flow of events brought on the conflict between Federal law and Confederate resistance; and the conflict continued between these two forces until the latter succumbed. The nation planted itself on certain principles. It assumed that the Executive was bound by the Constitution to maintain its authority, as that authority had always existed—that an attempt to supersede or annul it, however formidable soever it might prove itself to be, could be recognized only as an insurrection—that the Constitution gave the Executive no authority to declare war, but empowered him to invoke the military force of the country to suppress armed resistance to the Federal laws. It was by these principles that the action of the nation was governed and the issue determined. From the beginning to the end of the war, the Government, in all its departments, throughout all the ramifications of its influence, was committed to these principles. They were set forth in the first annual message of the Executive; in his second annual message; in his third and fourth annual messages; and in all the intermediate special messages in which allusion to the subject was allowable. Also in his first proclamation; in his second proclamation; in all his proclamations, including the great proclamation of emancipation, in which he justified that act by virtue of a military necessity, under the Constitution, to suppress insurrection. Also, in various epistles to private associations and individuals, including a very notable one to HORACE GREELEY. These same principles were also communicated in elaborate phraseology by the Secretary of State to the Ministers of the United States at the various foreign Courts. They were enunciated by all the members of the Cabinet in their annual reports. They were announced at the head of our armies by proclamations of Commanding-Generals. They were solemnly affirmed by both Houses of Congress in formal resolves and in other ways. They were recognized and adopted by State Legislatures, by political conventions, by leading citizens, by the entire Press of the country. And finally they were reaffirmed by the great National Convention of Baltimore, in May, 1864, and by the nation at large the November following, in the almost unanimous election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON for President and Vice-President of the United States. Upon these principles the Federal authority triumphed. This is the record. No revolution was made. No other civil authority than that of the United States was recognized. Nothing was done or permitted upon which could be based a legal assertion of the right of any other Government, in the consideration of nations, on the principles of public law, over that of the Government of the United States. What further proof is necessary to demonstrate that the Union was not relinquished? or that the Confederate States never for a moment held a *status* which implied capacity to be the recipient of sovereignty? It was during the first two years of the war that I had the honor to occupy a seat in the House of Representatives. I was called on to act on my official responsibility in all the matters of that eventful time. In the discharge of my duty I felt constrained to differ with the Executive in regard to the principles upon which the Government should deal with the South. I did not think it best to treat the Confederate power, after it had acquired a belligerent character, as a simple revolt. It seemed to me more philosophical, more wise, more statesmanlike to recognize it as having made a revolution and attained a national existence; and thereafter to deal with it, either in war or peace, as a separate and independent State. The views which occurred to me in favor of this mode of action were two-fold in their relations, respecting the North on the one side and the South on the other. I did not concur with Mr. LINCOLN that there was a Union sentiment in the South which would be expected to be developed under the pressure of war. On the contrary, I was satisfied that in an issue of arms between the North and South, the latter would be voluntarily almost a unit in its action, and would resist coercion as long as it could stand on its legs. With regard to the North, I considered the Anti-Slavery movement more in the character of a political than a moral or philanthropic enterprise. It seemed to me to indicate a revolutionary tendency in the popular mind, looking to a radical change in the structure of government, by which Northern influence might become more controlling in the affairs of the nation. I knew of no better mode by which this aspiration could be satisfied than by a recognition of the Confederate States as an independent power. Southern independence involved Northern independence, and the recognition of the one fixed that of the other. This presented itself to my mind as altogether the best policy for the North, either in the event of continuing or terminating the war. Should the war be continued on this basis to the most successful issue, to wit: to the complete overthrow of the Southern power, it would entitle the nation to the rights of conquest, under the law of nations, instead of mere Federal relations under the Constitution. Should the war be desisted from, after the question of Union was no longer in issue, the North would be left in exclusive possession of the Constitution, the flag, the capital, the archives, the traditions, the name and history of the United States of America, which, though shorn of some of its fair proportions, would still be the identical nationality of the fathers—of WASHINGTON, of ADAMS, of JEFFERSON and HAMILTON—and still the leading power of the American continent. I had no faith in the perpetuity of the Southern Confederacy. I was convinced that nothing would hold it together but outside pressure. It was full of explosive material. There was a North and South within its limits, which would have started into instant life on the withdrawal of the invading army. Slavery was as much open to question by Virginians as by the men of Massachusetts, and needed only a rival interest to have set it on a downward road. This rival interest would have been developed, after separation, in all the border States. The Confederate organization afforded no tie to hold the States together. They were at liberty to break up their league whenever they felt inclined. Nothing was clearer to my mind than that recognition and a cessation of hostilities, in giving the North nationality on the basis of the original organization, would have intrenched it in a stronghold of power by which it would have been enabled to ultimately reacquire and assimilate, upon its own principle, the Southern States which had departed from the Union. But these views were not heeded by those who were authorized to determine the principles upon which the action of the Government should be directed. Even the most approved statesmen of the North rejected them. Mr. SUMNER, who had just been rechosen for six years to the Senate from Massachusetts, and Mr. STEVENS, who had but recently been returned to the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania by an overwhelming vote—men in whom the country confided, to whom they looked for counsel and direction, turned a deaf ear to the voice of reason; and while aiming to give ascendancy to Northern principles, gave their best support to principles by which the Administration had determined to restore the conditions of the constitutional Union. And so the war went on. That a purely Northern policy could have been made successful at this time there can be no doubt. A diversion from the policy of the Administration of such leaders as represented the New-England and Northwestern States, would have settled the matter. It was all in their hands. Indeed, I have the authority of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS for saying, that the advice of such men as SUMNER and STEVENS was enough to have developed a party in the North capable of holding the balance of power, and dictating the policy of the Government. For my own part I was fairly committed to the Northern side, and it was my wish to give the cause I had espoused the best service I could render it. Two objects I had sincerely at heart, and was perfectly willing to sacrifice myself to attain, namely: to save the shedding of blood and to secure the abolition of Slavery. The method I recommended was calculated to accomplish both these ends—the first, effectually and at once; the latter, if not speedily, at least inevitably and without peril to other important interests. I did my best to bring my object to the attention of the people and the Government in a manner which would make it acceptable, but in vain. I have the satisfaction, however, of reflecting that I performed a duty from which stronger men shrank away, and if I received the condemnation of my constituency instead of their thanks, while others continued to ride the popular wave, it was not that I received my due, but that others failed to receive theirs. At any rate my proposition was voted down, and in the second year of the war the House of Representatives unanimously refused even to consider a suggestion to change the relations of the Government toward the insurgent South. In course of time the insurrection was suppressed; the belligerent force was dissolved; the people resumed their wonted obedience to Federal authority; a general amnesty was proclaimed; the people of the several States revived their local governments; governors, legislators and judges were elected and installed; also, Senators and members of the House of Representatives chosen to the Federal Congress. Thus did the principles which were adopted by the Government in its relations to the people of the South, during the period of their revolt, to which all men and all parties—to which the whole nation in every possible method and form—were committed, bear their legitimate fruit. WENDELL PHILLIPS says that the South is victorious; but, if so, may it not also be said that it is a victory which he himself assisted to win? What folly is it to attempt now to defeat the result. As well attempt to stem the torrent of Niagara as it falls with the weight of a million tons to the bottom of its rocky bed. We are bound to this issue by the sanction of our Constitution, the supreme organic law of a nation of thirty-five millions. We are bound to it by the sanction of the public law to which the nations of the world are parties. The issue is signed and sealed by all authority known among men, and to reverse it would be to accomplish a miracle. I humbly venture to say it cannot be done. The die is cast, and the Southern States must take their places, as of old, in the halls of Federal power, or chaos will come again. Under an absolute Government, whether the authority resides in one person or in a majority of voices, whatever the ruling power prefers to have done may be decreed. Not so, however, in a Constitutional Government, whether it be republican or monarchical. Those who are intrusted with public functions are required to act under the terms of the Constitution. Every officer is sworn to support the Constitution, and if he violates his oath he is a criminal and may be condemned to judgment. Men who inculcate the idea that the Constitution may be violated for any purpose, are public enemies, to be branded as traitors of the deepest dye. Hence it is that all attempts to effect objects in contravention of the fundamental law end in failure. Hence it is that to qualify a statesman for his function he must be able to comprehend the conditions necessary to give the desired effect to his actions. Nevertheless, some of the leading statesmen of the North are determined on a different course. They are not willing to accept the necessary consequences of their own voluntary engagements. After resisting secession as rebellion, and holding the nation to a four years' war of the most terrific character to maintain the Constitutional Union, in which success has finally crowned its efforts, they now deny the right of that representation to the States which is an indisputable condition of the Union. The Senators and Representatives of eleven States stand claiming admission to the halls of Federal legislation, and are repulsed by the arbitrary action of a Congress composed exclusively of members of the other States. The leaders who are making up this issue for the decision of the American people are the very ones who permitted the war to be conducted on a principle which led them to the present conclusion. If they were not aware of the consequences of the course they pursued then, is it likely they are wiser now? They are making up an issue upon which they cannot stand—upon which nobody can stand. It is just such an issue as was made by the leaders of the South when they resolved to fire the Southern heart and precipitate a revolution. This is an attempt to fire the Northern heart, to precipitate a Northern revolution. Secession was proclaimed to be a constitutional right, and the most elaborate, learned and refined arguments were made to demonstrate it thus to be. The object of many of the leaders was to mislead the public mind into the belief that they were right, supposing, if the masses could be thus controlled, they would be strong enough to carry their point. Vain expectation! Their fate should be a warning to the world! Let it be remembered by the North, as well as the South, that no issue can be submitted to the general judgment with safety which is not founded on truth. The human mind is essentially logical, and the human conscience essentially just; and wherever they are not swayed by interest or passion, will obey the rule of their being. The leaders of the dominant party of the North now propose to treat the Southern States as out of the Union; or, at least, as out of the Union of the Constitution, as in the condition of acquired territory; to legislate for it accordingly, and to elevate at once the whole population of freedmen to a political equality with the white race. I have examined the arguments with which they endeavor to commend this revolutionary programme to the favor of the American people. I find them to be utterly fallacious and to fall far below that standard of statesmanship which the dignity and character of the occasion should elicit. With regard to the constitutional power to do what they propose, their arguments are the plainest of sophistries; and as to the expediency of a measure which makes a voter of every negro in the South, without the slightest regard to his moral or intellectual qualifications, I have never heard or seen a reason which could begin to sustain it. Mr. STEVENS, in the House of Representatives, and Mr. SUMNER, in the Senate, are the ablest of those leaders who are defending and carrying the people into this revolutionary policy. What are Mr. STEVENS' reasons for the position he now holds toward the South? He declares first that the Union was virtually dissolved when the South was recognized as a belligerent power; and, secondly, whether it was or not, that the war is not over, and martial law continues to prevail. With regard to the first proposition it is only necessary to say, that a dissolution of the Union involves a transfer of sovereignty—that sovereignty includes eminent domain and the right of civil jurisdiction, which do not pertain to a mere belligerent. The belligerent character with which the Confederacy was invested by the recognition of nations, served only to endow it with a status, by which it was rendered competent to contend for that ultimate nationality which would have implied a dissolution of the Union. A power merely belligerent has no civil character in the eye of the public law—can claim no allegiance on ground of duty, as it can confer no protection beyond its military lines. In other words, a belligerent is not necessarily a civil power. As to the second proposition of Mr. STEVENS, a short and all-sufficient answer to it is, that the existence of the war was caused by the resistance of the Southern people to the execution of Federal authority. This resistance having ceased, the war must of necessity have ceased with it, as no effect can exist without a cause. Mr. SUMNER'S views are no more sound or forcible than those of Mr. STEVENS, and not so direct. They are set forth in a world of learning which proves Mr. SUMNER to be a scholar of the deepest erudition, and to possess an industry in such matters only equaled by some monk or anchorite of the dark ages. "The powers of Congress over this subject," says Mr. SUMNER, (in his great speech delivered in the Senate on the 6th and 7th of the present month—said to be the greatest speech of his life,) "The powers of Congress over this subject are as ample as they are beneficent. From four specific fountains they flow—each one sufficient for the purpose." These fountains are displayed by Mr. SUMNER, surrounded by an exuberance of rhetorical flowers, graced by brilliant illustrations from classic fields, and fragrant with odors from old Harvard and the Congressional library. And here they are: First, the necessity of the case, by which, according to the analogies of the "Territories," disloyal States, having no local Government, lapse under the authority of Congress; secondly, the rights of war, which do not expire or loose their grasp, except with the establishment of all needful guarantees; thirdly, the constitutional injunction to guarantee a republican form of government; and fourthly, the Constitutional Amendment by which Congress, in words of peculiar energy, is empowered "to enforce" the abolition of slavery "by appropriate legislation." Now, let us consider these propositions in the order in which they are presented: The first is, "The necessity of the case, by which, according to the analogies of the 'Territories,' disloyal States, having no local Government, lapse under the authority of Congress." This sort of argument may do for that class of persons who have no knowledge of or respect for the Constitution of their country, but not for me. According to my understanding, Congress has no power, "ample" or otherwise, over any subject except such as it derives from the Constitution. It is impossible for a State to lapse under the authority of Congress "by necessity." If it does not so lapse by the regular operation of the Constitution, it does not lapse at all. Necessity is the plea of tyrants, not the fountain of Congressional authority. But can a State thus lapse? Not at all. No Federal State can lapse out of its Federal relation and pass under the absolute sovereignty of the Government by operation of the Constitution. The Constitution is framed to establish and maintain the Federal relation and prevent just such lapsing as the Senator speaks of. No State of the Union can "lapse" until the Constitution lapses and the Union itself lapses; for the Constitution and Union are a guarantee of the existence of the State in its perfect integrity. But can States which are "disloyal" lapse in the manner described by Mr. SUMNER? Of course not—because States cannot be disloyal. It is because States cannot be disloyal that citizens or subjects thereof may be. Disloyalty consists of infidelity to the State. The people of a State may rebel against its authority—either against its State or its Federal authority, in which case they may, for the time being, pass under the jurisdiction of Congress as an insurgent body to be suppressed. As a belligerent power they may be under the authority of Congress, but not as a State of the Union. Congress is itself the Federal Legislature of these very States, and can act only within the limits which they have fixed for it. They stand to it as principal to agent. But can States, by reason of "having no local Governments," pass under the authority of Congress? Not again. It is not the function of Congress to provide States with local governments; it is that of the people of the States themselves. Even if there are no people whatever, this is not the function of Congress. A State without people is, of course, an absurdity, and, therefore, is not contemplated in the Constitution, and no provision made for it, either in favor of Congress or anybody else. There is nothing of this kind in this case, and nothing of the kind possible. But, says Mr. SUMNER, States which are "disloyal" and have no "local governments," lapse under the "authority of Congress," *according to the "analogies of Territories."* Now, how is this? If Mr. SUMNER understands himself, he means simply to say that Congress acquires authority over these States as it acquires authority over Territories of the United States in their international character—that is, by purchase or conquest from a foreign power. This is, of course, only a reproduction of the argument that the Union was dissolved, the Confederate States became an independent nation, which were afterwards conquered, and their territory acquired by the United States. This has already been refuted. Mr. SUMNER is, after all, driven to adopt the logic of Mr. STEVENS, which is, of course, the foundation for any consistent reasoning there is in the argument of any of his class. If this is Mr. SUMNER'S position, why does he not come out squarely and say so? Why does he persist in saying "States" when he means "Territories?" I am afraid it is an attempt to disguise a political truth and base a great scheme of revolutionary action on a semblance of legality. Mr. SUMNER'S second position is quite as untenable as his first. It is "the rights of war which do not expire or lose their grasp, except with the establishment of all needful guarantees." This argument proceeds on the assumption that Congress may be authorized to make war upon the States, or people thereof, for objects other than the suppression of insurrection. But it requires very little knowledge of the Constitution to inform us that Congress can declare war only against a foreign nation. It can neither declare or make war upon the States for any purpose. It may unite with the Executive in authorizing the employment of force to suppress a revolt, and can direct his action, generally, to that conclusion, but with the end of the revolt the authority ends. The idea that Congress may compel States to adopt a certain character of legislation, at the point of the bayonet, puts an end at once to the Constitution, and to free government. It is military despotism, and the power that would carry it out against the States would very soon carry it out against the Congress itself, and establish an imperial authority upon the ruins of our republic. The fallacy of this proposition is more apparent when we inquire into the nature of insurrection, which is an attempt to overthrow the authority of the Government, a high crime—that of treason—and is punishable with death. Now, it is only an individual that can commit crime. The criminal code furnishes no statute making the action of a State or corporation, of any kind, a *crime*. The suppression of an insurrection enables the Government to inflict upon the authors of the crime the penalty of their guilt. And this it does in such manner as to it may seem best. But Mr. SUMNER'S idea is that insurrection is something more than a crime. He claims the right of Congress, after the insurrection is subdued and the guilty parties brought to punishment, to hold the States in which it occurred amenable to other requisions. He proposes to hold the States responsible for what the Federal Government itself is required to do, namely, the maintenance of its own authority against all opposers. He proposes to inflict penalties upon a State for not doing what it had no business to do. This idea of holding the States in the grasp of war, beyond the exigency which developed and sustained the war, has no foundation in the Constitution, and, like all other ideas of this class, is calculated to subvert the Constitution and precipitate military despotism. Mr. SUMNER'S next proposition is, that Congress is required by the Constitution to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and it may, therefore, make just such form of government for the State as it see fit. Now, I do not propose to go into all the learning to be found in the books on this proposition. It is an old one, and, unlike most of Mr. SUMNER'S arguments touching the present crisis, has been urged before with much ability and force. The weight of authority, however, is against it. The discretion of Congress, on this subject, is not without limit. It may judge, it is true, of the exigency which calls for its interposition under this grant of power, but it is required to judge in view of certain established conclusions. Congress is authorized to guarantee to every State a republican form of government; but this was designed to secure the perpetuity of the forms of government in every State at the time the Constitution was adopted. These are the forms of government which are to be guaranteed. In not one of these States did universal suffrage prevail at that time. The exclusion of any class of persons from the suffrage is not, therefore, any ground, under the Constitution, upon which Congress can step in and dictate a government to the people of a State. The truth is, this clause of the Constitution exists simply to prohibit the establishment of orders of nobility, hereditary titles, and the substitution of monarchical forms, dignities, ceremonies, &c., calculated to demoralize the spirit of the people, and end in the subversion of republican government, first in the States and then in the nation at large. Our fathers were no friends of monarchy. They considered it a European form of government. They proposed to dedicate the American Continent to the purposes of humanity, upon the simple principles of republican liberty, and they sought to guard, in every way, against the subtle methods by which that liberty could be undermined. It will not do, therefore, for Mr. SUMNER to wrest this text of the Constitution from its place to make it the foundation of a scheme for derepublicanizing the nation. Mr. SUMNER'S next and last assumption is, that Congress has power, under the recent amendment to the Constitution, to take away from the States the right to fix their own suffrage regulations. That amendment prohibits Slavery or involuntary servitude, in any State or Territory of the Union, and authorizes Congress to enforce the prohibition by "appropriate legislation." Now, this is, to my mind, the most extraordinary of all Mr. SUMNER'S assertions. He takes the ground that the prohibition of Slavery can only be enforced by giving the negro the right to vote. Pray let us ask Mr. SUMNER what is Slavery? He has dissected it often enough to know. I understand it to be a relation between one person and another, by which the one is entitled to the bodily possession of the other—to hold him for his own exclusive use and behoof—to sell him or to keep him, and to appropriate to himself the entire proceeds of his labor. Slavery, in other words, simply takes a man away from himself and gives him to another. To carry out this principle of the amendment, the only necessary legislation is that which serves to secure to an individual the ownership of his own person and property, to wit: laws to protect him against assault and battery, against slander, against murder, and the like; and also, to enable him to make contracts, and to have remedy to enforce, in courts of justice, obligations due him. This is the description of that legislation referred to in the amendment to the Constitution, appropriate to enforce the prohibition of slavery, and not legislation calculated to demoralize and degrade the elective franchise—the highest muniment of citizenship—by conferring it, at one fell swoop, upon three millions of negroes, who have come down to us through generations of bondage, from the cannibalism of African jungles. Does Mr. SUMNER pretend to assert that persons in Virginia, who were denied the right of suffrage under the old Constitution for lack of the requisite property qualification, were thereby denied protection in all their civil rights? The amendment to the Constitution, under consideration, is no new thing. It was originally penned by THOMAS JEFFERSON. It is the same provision as the one inserted in the Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory. Was it ever thought necessary to enforce the prohibition of slavery in any of the territories affected by this ordinance to confer on the colored population the right of suffrage? There is nothing of the kind known to history. Mr. SUMNER and Mr. STEVENS are the most authoritative exponents of the doctrines and purposes of the prevailing party of the North. And these are the grounds upon which they rest their right to exclude eleven States from their seats of power in the Federal Government. Can a party succeed on any such footing? I think not. The truth is—a truth which all such gentlemen as Mr. SUMNER are slow to learn—that there is but one fountain from which Congress can derive power, and that is the Constitution. It is not ample, or latitudinary, or swelling, but it is a very simple, plain, straightforward document, which means just what it says, neither more nor less. Another truth is—which it will be necessary for them to learn before they will become competent guides in matters of practical statesmanship—and that is that the Constitution has to be obeyed, and it is the height of folly to endeavor to accomplish objects in contravention of it. But in this review I have simply considered the capacity of Congress to perform the work they have laid out for it to do. I have not adverted to the merits of the objects they propose, to wit: First, the conversion of eleven States into Territories; second, the necessary government of these Territories by Congressional enactment; third, the enfranchisement of the whole body of freedmen, without reference to their intellectual or moral condition. I consider one and all of these measures—each on its essential merits—as entirely destitute of those elements necessary to commend them to public favor. If Congress really had the ample power contended for by the Senator from Massachusetts, why should it do these things? Why should it transform eleven States into territories? In the midst of the war, under all the circumstances then prevailing, it was different. But now that the war is over, what reason can be assigned for such an action? The only reason I know of may be stated substantially in the language of an eminent member of Congress, that "the people of these States are all rebels, and not fit to govern themselves." This I do not believe, nor do I think that this judgment accords with that of the American people. The men of the South were foremost among those who made the Constitution and Government of the United States, and for nearly a century they contributed no little of the virtue and wisdom which made it so glorious. It is true they attempted to abridge its jurisdiction, and to set up another Confederacy for themselves. But they did this under the impression that it involved no moral turpitude, and that it would not militate against the dignity, power, grandeur and glory of the American people, or the American name—that the two bodies, reunited upon another principle, would enhance the prosperity of both. In this they may have been mistaken. If so, they have seen their error. They have discarded their delusion. They have returned to their allegiance. They have given their honor as a pledge of their fealty. Cannot such men be trusted? Cannot men—who lifted themselves to a height of heroic endurance, unexampled in history, to make good a cause, even though a hopeless one, to which they had given the bond of their plighted word—be trusted with the franchises of a citizen? If not, then there are no principles of action to regulate the transactions of men worthy of a moment's consideration. Nobility of character may be considered as of no consequence in estimating the worth or dignity of human nature. The people of the South are as loyal to-day as it is possible for any people to be. They regard the Government of the United States as their Government. Under it they enjoyed prosperity—out of it they have incurred ruin. They may have different views from the party now dominant in the North as to the true policy of the nation on many questions. They no doubt have. But they have no views inconsistent with perfect obedience to the laws and Constitution of the country. They have no aims incompatible with the prosperity of the whole nation. The truth of these impressions it requires no special witnesses to verify. It is manifest in the nature of things. But suppose we shut these people out of the pale of the Government and make them a proscribed class, does it not fill our land with secret enemies, ready to plot our overthrow at any favorable opportunity? Is it to be supposed that such a people as this, are to become, for all time, the docile subjects of a Government which treats them with contumely and wrong? Do not believe it. These men of the South are of Anglo-Saxon stock, and their blood will assert its high quality under the most adverse circumstances which can exist. The nation that nurses in its bosom, a body of twelve millions of such people, cherishing a feeling of resentment and bitter indignation against it, is doomed to disaster. It would be wicked and insane to perpetuate such folly. The proposition, therefore, deserves to be condemned as wholly devoid of any feature which can recommend it to sensible men. But even if this were not in itself vicious, the necessity it would impose on enlarging the powers of Congress would be extremely objectionable. The genius of our Government is adverse to the exercise of unlimited power. Division of power is the fundamental principle of our system, as it is an indispensable condition of public liberty. The powers of government are cut up into ever so many subdivisions, from the very foundation to the turrets of our governmental organization. In the States, we have city corporations and townships, and counties, each charged with its particular function in the general distribution. We then have the two grand divisions of State and Federal Governments, charged respectively with domestic and foreign duties. This is the order of our system. It is the principle which makes our government free, and keeps it so. It is the element of decentralization—the conservative safeguard which counteracts the tendency of power toward consolidation. To give Congress absolute authority, over eleven States, would be a wide and flagrant breach of this important fundamental principle. It would, indeed, be a subversion, to that extent of the whole plan of our system, which, it needs but little insight to perceive, would speedily be followed by its complete subversion. Congress would become a permanent oligarchy, the members of which would hold office for life. Their influence would enable them to be reëlected as long as it would be necessary to preserve so idle a form, and in course of time Congress itself would give way to the power of an imperial autocrat. Such would be the inevitable consequence of a measure so utterly at war with the principles of responsible Government. It is hardly necessary for me on this occasion to enter upon an extensive consideration of the question of extending the elective franchise to the population of freedmen. There is a principle at the foundation of this measure which deserves to be respected, but the due application of that principle to the circumstances of our condition is the task to tax the qualities of true statesmanship. That this is a matter over which the States themselves are to exercise complete control, is a principle which cannot be relinquished because it is fundamental in our Constitution; but the extent to which men of color should be qualified to vote is one which should not be ignored by the States. It should be taken up in a spirit of candor and justice, and dealt with upon views looking to the necessities of the case and the judgment of the world, as I doubt not it will be. The proposition, however, as presented in Congress, aims to make the black population of the South a political element in the Federal Government. The plan is to have the eleven States, now assumed to be Territories, reorganized as States, upon a basis which will place the negro population in the ascendant. This is not to be left to be effected by natural causes, but is to be secured through the agency of elaborate political machinery, and the maintenance of military rule. It is plainly to be seen, that a measure of this kind would be likely to reproduce much the same sort of concentration which existed before the abolition of Slavery. One difference, however, is that this method of concentration would be infinitely more powerful and dangerous to the Government. In the event of the success of a scheme which would place the negro population in the majority in these eleven States, it would be only necessary to be able to direct the vote of that population, to secure to those who should control it, the power to cast the votes of these eleven States in the two Houses of Congress, and in the Electoral College. This is the most dangerous feature of the proposition. Monopolies of all kinds are hateful to a free people, but monopolies of political power, under a Republican Government, are not only unjust to the rest of the community, but place in peril the Government itself. Slavery was such a monopoly, but its political effetcs were produced indirectly; whereas, this would be a direct influence, fraught with the most disas rous consequences. Another condition suggests itself, showing the superior magnitude of an evil of this kind, in its political aspects over that of Slavery, which is this: the slave-holding influence had a counterpoise in our system by the antagonist spirit of New-England and the North generally. Their power in the two Houses and in the choice for President, found a set-off in that of other States, and thus that division of power was maintained, so essential to a Government like ours. But in this case there is reason to apprehend that there would be no such set-off—that the power of one section would dominate, both—and that centralization would rapidly and fatally ensue. It is thus manifest, I think, that, in the difference between the President and Congress, the President is right and the Congress wrong. No object can be more important to the American people or the world at large, than the preservation of our constitutional system. Measures of any kind, good, bad or indifferent, sink into insignificance in the comparison. In this matter, we do not act for ourselves alone. We have no such discretion. We are, in virtue of our common humanity, under obligation to the people of all lands and the unborn generations. It is an issue between the interests of to-day and those of the enduring future. We should endeavor to elevate ourselves to that lofty standard by which men act not from the rule of party, or clique, or section; but by that of country and mankind. Nothing is more surprising to me than the disappointment manifested by a large number of persons at the course pursued by Mr. JOHNSON. Could anything have been more obvious than that this was the only course which he was at liberty take? But it is said by some gentlemen that he should have delayed the performance of his executive action in order to give Congress time to reorganize the local governments of the States. I regard this as an utterly unreasonable expectation. In the first place, it was not the province of Congress to do anything of this sort. The powers of Congress do not extend to the making of State Governments. In the next place, the Constitution does not leave it discretionary with the Executive to postpone the enforcement of Federal authority upon any consideration. When the President came into office, he found the States which had been the theatre of conflict destitute of local civil Governments. This was no business of his, as Federal Executive, except in-so-far as it operated to disable him from the execution of his duties. To this extent he was concerned, and on this ground he was authorised to assist those in establishing local government whose function it was to do it, to wit: the people of the States. This is what he did. The duty imposed on him to execute the Federal authority implied the power to appoint Provisional Governors, as helps to the people—to this end. This action was not obligatory on them; it had no legal sanction but such as they conferred upon it. They made the Provisional Governors their own, in ratifying the Constitutions framed under the authority of those officers. As has been well said by others, the action of the President in this matter was simply "advisory," while the subsequent action of the people legalized his transactions *de novo*. Nothing could be more correct or statesmanlike than this action of the President, and I am persuaded that, if sectional interests were not at stake, the whole country would applaud the facility and promptness with which, through his agency, the people have been enabled to repair the shattered frameworks of Government and resume their wonted order. The truth is, that from the beginning, Mr. JOHNSON has comprehended the character of this struggle thoroughly, and has steadily kept in view the one object of restoring the Union. He was in complete sympathy with the principles which were adopted for this purpose, and, indeed, was the author of the famous joint resolution of Congress, passed just after the first battle of Manassas, which distinctly set forth and pledged the nation to these principles. Mr. JOHNSON is a devout Republican. He has almost a religious veneration for the stately fabric of free Government erected by our fathers. He was born of the people, for whom this Government was made, and has advanced through various stages, under the benign opportunity it has afforded, to the highest position. It is not wonderful, therefore, if he should consider himself pledged by all the circumstances of his career, as well as his convictions, to the cause of our republican system over and above every other object. He has treated the whole subject of our present situation in a most masterly manner in his late annual message. He there presents a compendium of the principles of the Constitution, and applies those which relate to the existing exigency with an eloquence and power of argument worthy of the pen of Jefferson. There is no possibility of escaping the conclusions he draws, and with such convictions, maintained by a firm will and an honest heart, he cannot but triumph in the new struggle for the supremacy of the Constitution, upon which he has so fearlessly entered. There is something truly sublime in the ardor, the energy, the enthusiasm, the steadfastness and indomitable purpose and spirit of self-sacrifice which, on all occasions, he has displayed for the Federal Union—from the time when, in the Senate, he confronted the imperious champions of the South, and denounced their doctrine of secession, to the recent demonstrations at Washington, in which he so fearlessly arraigned other leaders for views supposed to tend to a similar result. Though he may shock fastidious sensibilities at times, as if is the province of every earnest man to do, he is a born hero; and no partisan bitterness or calumny can efface the record of his life. It is manifest that the party which carried the country triumphantly through the war for the Union, cannot now prevail on principles calculated to subvert that Union. I may be pardoned for saying it is but of little consequence to me the success of mere party. I have never been a blind devotee of party. I have served my own convictions, and wherever they have led the way, thither have I followed. So shall it be in the future. The Democratic party was that of my nativity, my boyhood and my youth. I clung to it with a fondness I can never again experience for any political organization; but I offered up this idol on the shrine of principle, and I am ready to make the same sacrifice now. If the Republican Party will establish itself on correct principles—upon the rock of the Constitution—it may be the dominant party of the country for years to come. Let it be equal to the emergency. What is it required to do? Let it frankly accept the situation. Let it honestly acquiesce in all the sequences of its own logic. Let it seek the complete restoration of the Union, in spirit and in truth. Let it promptly accord to all the States their constitutional share of Federal power. Let it extend to the Southern people that generous treatment which a fallen but manly foe has a right to expect from a magnanimous victor. Let it cover the errors of the past with the mantle of oblivion, except to draw from them lessons for future guidance of justice, of mercy, of conciliation and brotherly kindness. Let it, in short, stand upon the great principles of constitutional law and Democratic progress—the rights of men, of all classes, colors and conditions embodied in the annual message of our undaunted President, ANDREW JOHNSON. So shall we rebuild the shattered edifice of our nationality, and secure for it enduring unity, fraternity, virtue and renown.

MEXICAN NEWS.

The French Preparing to Evacuate Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Official news from El Paso, the seat of the National Government of Mexico, has been received here up to the 2d inst. The French column which had started from Chihuahua to El Paso returned to Chihuahua, and it was understood that all the French troops at the City of Chihuahua were about leaving that State, of which they hold only the capital.

The Ex-Rebel Colony.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The Mexican *Times* of Jan. 27, says:

Several ex-Confederates have arrived at Cordova *en route* to the American colony near Marlton. This colony is doing well, and cotton is being extensively planted.

A Portuguese colony is settling at Huachingae.

TEXAS.

The State Convention—Articles Adopted in Favor of the Freedmen—Murdering the Laborers on the Plantations—Counterfeit Interest Bonds.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Advices from Galveston state that the Texas State Convention adopted the new article to the Constitution, abolishing involuntary servitude, except for crime, protecting African descendants in their rights of property, and allowing them to testify in the courts by a vote of 56 against 26, and ordered it to be engrossed.

The agents of the Freedmen's Bureau report that armed bands in the interior of Texas are defying the United States soldiers, and murdering the laborers on the plantations. Forces have been sent to afford protection. The crops are about to be abandoned, and the freedmen removed to places of safety.

Many counterfeit compound interest bonds are in circulation, dated Feb. 1, 1864. Several arrests have been made.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Case of F. O. J. Smith.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

There was a large attendance in the Superior Court-room to-day to hear F. O. J. SMITH on his appeal to have the verdict convicting him of subornination of perjury set aside, and a new trial granted. He occupied nearly the whole day, and among the chief allegations in his argument was that his conviction was effected by a foul and wicked conspiracy, aided by perjured witnesses and cowardice or want of intelligence on the part of the Jury. When he had finished, Judge PUTNAM took the papers and adjourned the court. A decision will probably be given in a few days. SMITH remains at large under bail of $25,000.

The Malden Murderer to be Executed.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The Executive Council, at a meeting this afternoon, appointed Wednesday, the 13th of April next, for the execution of EDWARD GREEN, for the murder of young CONVERSE, Assistant Cashier of the Malden Bank, some two years ago. The vote of the Council was unanimous.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The following is the weekly Bank statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	93,539,500
Specie	521,000
Legal Tender notes	20,262,000
Deposits	37,298,700
Circulation—National	22,888,000
Circulation—State	1,048,000

TENNESSEE.

Petroleum Interests—Billiards—Provost-Marshal's Office Closed.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

A fire occurred here to-day, destroying three small buildings. Loss $1,000.

The Petroleum Board met this afternoon, and resolved to form a permanent board, and publish a weekly newspaper devoted to petroleum and mining interests.

KAVANAGH and ROBERTS will play a game at billiards to-night; the French carom game—500 points.

The office of the Provost-Marshal in Nashville, which has been in existence since the war, was to-day abolished, by order of Gen. JOHNSON, Provost-Marshal-General, in accordance with orders from the headquarters of the Military Division of Tennessee.

NEW-YORK.

Attempt to Murder a Constable.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

About 4 o'clock this morning, a bottle filled with explosive fluid was thrown through the window of a house in Lafayette-street, occupied by Capt. BOLLEYN, constable of the Third Ward. The Captain was sleeping in the room, which was suddenly enveloped in flames. He escaped alive, though somewhat burned, but the house was quickly destroyed.

The author of the outrage is unknown, though he is suspected to be some party who was offended by the constable in the discharge of his official duty.

VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Negro Testimony in Courts of Justice.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The Senate has passed the House bill providing that all testimony given by colored persons shall be oral. It also passed the House bill giving validity to various acts, contracts and proceedings during the late war, not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of the United States.

LOUISIANA.

Cotton and the Treasury Agents.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The steamers *Missouri*, for New-York, and *Concordia*, for Boston, will leave to-morrow.

The steamers *Gambia* and *Monrovia* will sail on Saturday for Liverpool.

The Treasury agents at Shreveport have taken measures to send all the cotton stored there, which has not proper permits, to New-Orleans.

KENTUCKY.

The Fenians at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The Fenians had an imposing torchlight procession to-night, and an enthusiastic meeting at the Court-house. Some $4,000 were collected. Judge JOHNSON presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. DALY, FITZGERALD and BRENNAN.

MISSOURI.

Destructive Fire at St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The loss by the burning of Obermyer's mill, yesterday morning, is $75,000, instead of $35,000, as previously reported; insured $28,500.

No Signs of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 28—Midnight.

No signs of the steamer *Asia*. Weather fine and cold.

The Europa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The steamship *Europa* sailed this morning, taking 24 passengers for Halifax and 21 for Liverpool, and no specie.

VOICE OF CONNECTICUT.

Great Union Meeting Last Night in New-Haven.

Enthusiastic Indorsement of the President.

Temperate and Conciliatory Speech by Senator Doolittle.

Remarks of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

A large, influential and enthusiastic meeting of the people of this city was held in Brewster Hall this evening in support of the policy of President JOHNSON. A series of resolutions was adopted, setting forth that no good reason existed for the disruption of the Union Party which had carried the country through the peril of civil war; that, the President and Congress having the same objects in view, all attempts to excite distrust among loyal men of the President or of Congress should be regarded as mischievous, and ought to be suppressed; that ANDREW JOHNSON has never betrayed, and never will betray, any trust confided to him, and that he is faithfully carrying out the policy of his illustrious predecessor.

The meeting was addressed by Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, who made a powerful speech in support of the President's policy. He set forth the powers of the Executive and those of Congress as being distinct and separate; Congress could declare war, but the Executive must conduct it to its termination. He reviewed the opinions of the various classes of Union men at Washington and away from it, and said he believed that notwithstanding all their differences they were patriotic and true, and he believed that ANDREW JOHNSON was as patriotic and as devoted as any or all of them. He desired that harmony should prevail in the councils of the men who had stood by the Government during four years of war; he desired that Union men should not abandon their platform because the Democrats were climbing upon it. If the misunderstanding between the President and Congress had not been presented, he would have been left with the former enemies of the Union Party as his supporters. The Democrats must come over to our platform; they had none of their own—and they must go somewhere. He apprehended no danger from the growth of the South, or the increase of her power, and showed, by statistics obtained from reliable sources, that the South had lost at least a million negroes and one-fifth of its white male population over 20 years of age, by the war.

Rev. Dr. BACON, of this city, followed in a powerful speech in behalf of the rights of the Southern people to representation in Congress. He did not see that Congress could govern the Southern States. Certainly it could not govern Connecticut; and yet if Connecticut sent to the Senate of the United States the former Secretary of the Navy under BUCHANAN, the Senate could not prevent it.

Dr. BACON'S speech throughout was listened to attentively. Both speakers were often and loudly applauded.

The utmost harmony appears to have been restored wherever there has been any breach in this region. There never has been anything but a desire to main peace, harmony and unity in the party as the best method of securing harmony to the nation.

On the part of the people of New-Haven, I may say that they confidently expect to carry the forthcoming State election by an overwhelming majority.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Senator DOOLITTLE addressed a meeting of Republicans here this evening called together to sustain the President. GEORGE H. WATRONS, Esq, presided. Mr. DOOLITTLE made a temperate speech, calling on all Republicans to stand by the President. He contended that Mr. JOHNSON has carried out every requirement of the Baltimore Platform of 1864, and no set of men have a right to bind him to another. What if Democrats do come to favor him. They must go somewhere. They cannot get together now and resolve the war is a failure. GRANT and SHERMAN have settled that. Where else can they go but to the party that determined to carry on the war and carried it on; determined to put down the rebellion, and put it down; determined to save the Union, and saved it beyond the reach of peril? He explained that the President does not maintain that Congress has a right only to judge of credentials, but that he insists on the right of each House to decide whether a people have a right to elect Representatives or whether a Legislature is competent to elect a Senator. Suppose England to capture one of the districts in Maine; of course the people of that district could not elect a member of Congress; if they should capture three of the five districts there could be no quorum in the Legislature, and so there could not be a Senator elected from Maine in the United States Senate. But suppose in the progress of the war we should recapture one district, then that district would be competent to elect a representative to Congress, and if four of the five districts were reclaimed might not a Senator be elected. He applied the same rule to the South, and insisted on an immediate admission of the loyal members from that State. He opposed forcing negro suffrage on the South, and said that Gen. GRANT recently assured him it would result in a war of extermination. He also opposed amending the Constitution in any way, maintaining that changing the basis of representation is unnecessary, inasmuch as at least a million of negroes have died or been killed since 1860, and by 1872, when the next apportionment goes into effect, two-fifths of them will be out of the way. About one-third of the Southern whites have been killed, so that the representation of those States would not probably be increased. He spoke disparagingly of the extremists, Senator SUMNER and others, whereupon he was greeted with a storm of hisses followed by applause, interrupting the speaker, the hisses predominating. Being called out on the veto, he conceded sincerity to all, but thought that the men who had the courage to sustain the veto, had saved the President to the Union Party. The resolutions adopted express the opinion that there is no good reason for the disruption of the Union Party; that the President and Congress have the same great end in view; that ANDREW JOHNSON has not and never will betray his trust, and that in urging that the Southern States be admitted to Congress with none but loyal representatives, he is carrying out the policy of the lamented LINCOLN.

Rev. Dr. BACON spoke, saying that he did not come to specially indorse President JOHNSON or anybody else. He hoped the South might soon be represented with safety, but wanted the strong arm of law to protect the freedmen and loyal whites in their rights. Gen. TERRY declared to him recently in Richmond that should his army be materially lessened, he should be obliged to remove his headquarters to Fortress Monroe.

From California and Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The Democrats held a very large and enthusiastic meeting here last evening to indorse the President's action. There was also a meeting of the same character at Sacramento.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* has arrived from Portland, bringing $132,543 in treasure.

The Nevada Senate has indorsed Congress.

The Hudson River Bridge.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Trains over the Boston Railroad commence running to-morrow morning, from the New-York Central Depot, on this side of the river, over the Hudson River Bridge.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 28, 1866.

$18,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	104⅛	100	Pac. M. S. S.	[illegible]
100,000	US.6s,5-20s C.'64	102⅞	100	do	[illegible]
10,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s. C.	94⅛	75	do	[illegible]
11,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅛	15	Erie R.	85
5,500	do. 3d S. Small	99⅞	3200	do	85⅛
3,500	do	99⅛	800	do	85⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue	98⅞	800	do s30	85⅛
1,000	Virginia 6s	64	100	do s60	85⅛
1,000	N. Car. 6s	78⅞	200	do s60	85⅛
10,000	do 2d call	79⅞	200	do 2d call	85⅛
1,000	Missouri 6s	77	100	do bnwk	84⅞
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	77⅛	200	Hud. Riv. R.	103½
1,000	N.Y.St. 7s, Bounty Loan	100	200	Reading R.	100⅞
			100	do	100⅞
			100	do	100⅞
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	25⅛	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	70⅛
2,000	B.,N.Y.& E.1stM	94	1600	do	70⅛
5,000	Erie 1st M.	99⅛	200	do	70⅛
1,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bs	98	500	do b30	70⅜
2,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	81	100	Ill. Central R. s30	115½
5,000	Clev.&Tol.S.F.B.	94	8	Panama R.	243
1,000	P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	98	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	78⅛
22,000	P.,Ft.W.&Ch.3d	80	500	do s30	78
5,000	Am. Gold	137	600	do s30	77⅞
18	Metropol. Bank	122	600	do	78
10	Continental Bank	96⅛	1000	do	78
35	Nassau Bank	107	300	do	78
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	98	100	Chi. & N. W.	27⅛
15	Bank of Amer.	137	600	Chic. & N. W. P.	55
15	Bank of Commerce	106	100	Chi. & R. I.	105⅛
100	Penn. Coal Co.	155	100	do	105⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	45⅛	200	do s30	105⅛
100	do b30	45⅛	400	do	105⅛
100	Wilkesbarre Coal	58	100	do	105
170	West. Union Tel.	69⅛	400	do s10	105
50	do	69⅛	100	do	105⅛
7	do	68	100	do s10	105⅛
12	do 2d call	68⅛	100	do s10	105⅛
200	Mariposa Pref.	17⅛	500	do	105⅛
200	Quick. Min. Co.	44	400	do s10	105
100	do	43⅝	50	N. J. Cen. R.	113
200	Mariposa Min.	12	500	Pitts. F. W. & C.	93⅛
200	Atlantic S. S. Co.	131	100	do	93⅛
50	do 2d call	130	100	Alt. & T. H.	33⅛
600	N. Y. Central	92⅛	100	do b6	33
10	Erie Railway Pr.	85			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$30,000	US.6s,5-20s.C.'65	102⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R.	103½
1,000	do	103	400	Reading R.	100⅞
1,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s Third Ser.	99⅜	200	do s30	100¾
10,000	N. Car. 6s	80	300	M. S. & N. I.	70
100	Cum. Coal Pr. s10	45⅛	300	do	70⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co.	44	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	78
100	West. Union Tel.	69⅛	300	Chic. & N. W.	27⅛
100	do	69⅞	100	Chic. & Rk. Is. s15	105
100	N. Y. Cen.	92⅛	29	do	105½
100	Erie Railroad	85⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	93⅛

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	104⅛	100	Erie R.	85⅛
3,000	U. S.6s,5-20s C.'62	103	500	do	85
1,500	U. S. 6s, '68 R.	119	100	do	85
10,000	U. S. 5s,10-40s C.	94	500	do 2d call	85
900	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. First Ser. S'll	99⅜	200	Reading R.	100⅜
1,000	do Sec. Ser.	99¼	800	M. S. & N. I. R.	70⅛
2,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	77⅛	500	do	70⅝
12,000	N. Car. 6s	80	50	Ill. Cen. R.	115
6,000	O. & M. Cer.	25⅛	600	Clev. & P.	78
100	At. Mail St. Co.	131	100	Chic. & N. W.	27⅛
500	Quick. Min. Co.	44	600	Chi. & N. W. P.	55
200	do s10	43⅝	100	do	54⅝
100	Western U. Tel.	69	100	Clev. & Tol.	106
500	Cum. Coal P. s10	45⅛	200	Chi. & R. I. s30	105⅜
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	203	100	do	105
50	do	205	800	P., F. W. & C.	93
400	N. Y. Central	92⅛	100	do s30	93⅛
100	do	92⅞	100	Alt. & T. H.	33⅛
100	do 2d call	92	100	do	34
300	Hud. R. R. b30	104	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	119
			100	do	118

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	N. Y. Cen. R. c	93	300	Schuylkill Coal s3	16¼
100	do	93	300	Quicksilver b3	43⅝
400	Erie Railroad	85⅛	200	Wolf Cr. D. C.	93
400	do s3	85⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts. b3	78⅛
200	do c	85⅛	1300	do b3	78⅛
200	do s3	85⅛	200	do	78
400	do c	85⅛	300	do c	78
400	do	85⅛	700	do	78
500	do b3	85⅛	300	do	78
1400	do	85⅛	300	do b3	78⅛
300	do s3	85⅛	200	Chic. & R. I.	105⅛
1100	do b3	85⅛	300	do s3	105
700	Reading R.	101	300	do	105
1100	do b3	101	600	do c	105
600	M. So. & N. I.	70⅛	200	do	105
200	do c	70⅛	300	do b3	105⅝
200	do	70⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	55
200	do b3	70⅛	600	do	55
200	do s3	70⅛	200	do b3	55
700	do	70⅛	300	do	55
1600	do	70⅛	200	P. F. W. & C.	93
600	do	70⅛	400	do	93
600	do b3	70⅝	300	do	93
300	do s3	70⅛	200	do s3	93
800	Chic. & N. W.	27⅛	300	do b4	93
100	do s3	27⅛	100	do b3	93
200	do	27⅛	100	do s10	93¼
100	do	27⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Schuylkill C.	16	200	Reading R.	100⅜
100	Quick. M. Co. b10	44	1100	M. S. & N. I. R.	70⅝
100	N. Y. Cen.	92⅛	400	do s3	70⅛
100	do b15	92⅛	700	do b3	70⅛
300	do	92⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	115½
300	Erie Railroad s10	85⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts. c	78
3200	do	85⅛	400	do	78
1800	do b3	85⅛	400	do b3	78
4700	do s3	85⅛	300	do s3	78⅛
100	do s5	85⅛	200	do	78⅛
100	do	85⅛	300	do	78⅛
100	do s30	84	100	Chi. & R. I. c	105⅛
100	Chi. & N. W.	27⅛	100	do s60	105

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Wolf C. D. C. s3	93⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts	78
100	New-York Cen.	91⅜	1200	do	77⅞
3300	Erie R. s3	85	600	do	77⅞
100	do b3	85⅛	800	do	77⅞
100	do	85	600	Cleve. & Tol.	108⅛
100	do	85⅛	100	Chic. & R. Is.	105½
700	Mich. S. & N. I.	70¼	300	do	105¼
800	do s3	70⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	54⅞
200	do b3	70⅜	300	do s30	54⅝
100	Ill. Cen. R.	115	100	P., F. W. & C.	92⅝

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

The price of Gold again ruled very steady to-day at 136⅞@137 ₽ cent. The amount on the street was easier than yesterday, and as much as 6 ₽ cent. Interest was paid to carry over balances. Most of the sales of the day were at 136⅞ ₽ cent. The Gold Room speculation has become quite tame since the heavy transactions of last week. The Customs demand for the three days of the week is nearly two millions of dollars. The Customs at this port for February reach twelve millions dollars, and at other ports, (estimated) from $4,000,000 to $4,500,000. These sums are larger than generally anticipated even a fortnight ago. The last eight business days at New-York added $4,500,000 to the previous $7,500,000.

Since the close of the mail for the Boston steamer, yesterday afternoon, the market for Exchange is dull. The standard drawers on London are holding firm for Saturday's mail, anticipating one or two later arrivals from the other side before much business is accomplished on Friday. The rates on London are 108⅞@108⅞, and on Paris 5.21¼f.@5.18¾f. The New-Orleans market of yesterday is reported relatively lower on Cotton Exchange and Gold than our own. No sensible impression is yet made on the stock of Cotton at New-Orleans or Mobile, while at New-York it is larger than a fortnight ago, and 50,000 bales are said to have accumulated in store at Boston and Providence.

There was a strong Stock Exchange through the forenoon on the Railways, several of which are in very active speculative demand at advancing figures. Erie shares were done as high as 85½@⅝ ₽ cent., cash, on the street, and large sales made at the Board at 85 to 85⅛ ₽ cent. Rock Island advanced to 106⅛, and Reading to 101 ₽ cent. New-York Central also opened in request, but lost its firmness in the afternoon. And the general list, at the Second Board, with the exception of Erie, was sold down ⅛@1 ₽ cent., closing about as follows as compared with Tuesday P. M. The Government list was steady throughout the day, and there was a good deal done at the counters of the prominent dealers in Wall-street. There was change in the price of Gold, and Money ruled quiet among the Brokers at 7 ₽ cent. with exceptions at 6 ₽ cent. on Government collateral.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	94⅛	94⅛	Northwest	27⅛	27⅛
U. S. 5-20s	103	103	N. West Pref.	54⅞	54⅝
U. S. 7.30s	99⅛	99⅛	Rock Island	105	105⅛
N. Y. Central	92⅛	91⅞	Fort Wayne	93⅛	92⅝
Erie	85	85	Cumb'land Coal	45	45
Hudson	103¼	103¼	Quicksilver	42⅛	43⅛
Reading	100	100	Mariposa	12	12
Mich. Southern	70⅝	70⅛	Canton	44⅛	44⅛
Illinois Central	115	115½	Ohio Certificates	25	25⅛
Pittsburgh	78⅛	77⅞	American Gold	137	136⅞
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	108⅛	108⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Market	110
Merchants'	110	Nassau	107
Union	118	Shoe and Leather	106½
America	137	Corn Exchange	110
Tradesmen's	130	Continental	96½
Seventh Ward	106	St. Nicholas	100
State of New York	106	Commonwealth	100½
Commerce	106	New-York County	140
Mechanics', Bkg Ass.	105	Importers' & Traders'	101½
Ocean	93	Manufac. & Merch'ts	101
Pacific	165	Central National	108½
Chatham	130	Fourth National	97½
Bank of Republic	108	Ninth National	109
Hanover	108	Oriental Bank	110
Metropolitan	122		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Lack. & West'n Bonds	98
Erie 1st M., '68	98½	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	85
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	99½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	98
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	93½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F.'85	100½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	98	N. J. Central 1st M.	99
Harlem 1st mort. '69-72	98	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch., 2d	90½
Mich.Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72	111	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch., 3d	78
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	90	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	92
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₽c.	95	Cleve & Pitts. 3d m. con.	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c. 1875	109	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	72
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	88	Chic. & Alton S. F.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	70	Peninsula R.R. bonds	73
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	81	Mil. & St. Paul Inc.	69½
Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	96	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	98

The Associated Banks of this City, through a Committee sent to Washington, have settled with the Treasury the disputed question on the Deposit Tax. The report of the Committee was to-day ratified at the adjourned meeting of Bank Officers. A morning paper, friendly to the Bank interpretation of the Tax Law, relates that:

> "The basis of settlement is this: the banks are to take their deposit account as it stands at the close of business hours, and from this deduct all the checks, drafts, and other uncollected assets which will pass through the Clearing-house next morning, paying duty on the balance. Theoretically, this assumes the hour of 3 as the basis from which to reckon the average deposits, *and thus complies with the original requirements of the Washington authorities;* while practically, it levies the tax only on the net deposits, the bulk of the clearings being deducted from the total thus ascertained, *by the permission of the Treasurer.* We suppose that this will satisfy both the contestants. *The Treasurer keeps the form of his original order,* making the deduction which represents the difference only as a liberal concession to the banks, and the latter obtain an adjustment that secures the equity in payment, *although without establishing the technical correctness of the principle on which they have insisted.*"

It is a subject of mutual congratulation among all parties that the dispute has been settled with liberality on the part of the Government, and to the practical satisfaction of the Banks.

The old firm of BROCKELMAN, UNGER & Co., Foreign Bill Brokers, No. 48 Exchange-place, has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. BROCKELMAN. The business goes on under conduct of the other partners and the new style of CHARLES UNGER & Co.

The Russell File Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 ₽ cent. in cash, and 5 ₽ cent. in stock, payable on the 10th day of March next, at their office, No. 74 Broadway.

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York during the month of February:

Feb. 1, 1866, by balance		$82,551,643
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$12,018,659	
On account of loans	2,028,522	
On account of internal revenue	330,064	
On account of Post-office Department	211,731	
On account of transfers	9,171,000	
On account of gold notes	13,958,040	
On account of patent fees	2,995	
On account of miscellaneous	25,200,708—	62,921,719
Total		$145,473,362
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$53,621,583	
Post-office drafts	205,618—	53,827,201
Balance Feb. 28, 1866		$91,646,161
By balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	$14,292,409	
Receipts during the month	11,511,136—	25,803,545
To payments		13,490,575
Balance		$12,312,970
By balance, Cr., interest accounts	$997,403	
By appropriations	5,667,895—	6,665,298
To payments in coin	430,090	
To payments in notes	1,724,843—	2,154,933
Balance		$4,510,365
By receipts for customs in the month of February, 1866		$12,018,659
By receipts for customs in the month of February, 1865		4,823,214
Increase in the month of February, 1866		$7,195,445
By balance, credit, bullion and expense account for Assay Office		812,743
By coin received during the month	$793,785	
By fine bars received during the month	82,861—	876,647
Total		$1,689,390
To payments in coin	1,022,500	
To payments in fine bars	301,379—	1,323,879
Balance		$365,511
By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	108,469,497	
By funds in hand in Assay Office	226,212—	108,695,709
By fine bars at Assay Office	104,565	
By unparted bullion, Assay Office	894,763	
By bullion at the Mint for coinage	240,126—	1,239,454
Total		$109,935,163
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed	$2,769,576	
Due depositors	1,036,941—	3,806,517
Balance		$106,128,646

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Feb. 28, 1866:

Deposits of Gold		$1,042,000 00
Foreign Coins	$7,500 00	
Foreign Bullion	2,500 00	
United States Bullion	1,032,000 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		56,000 00
Foreign Coins	$29,800 00	
Foreign Bullion	12,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	11,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins)	150 00	
United States Bullion, (Idaho)	1,200 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	150 00	
United States Bullion, (Nevada)	1,700 00	
Total Deposits, payable in bars	122,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in coins	976,000 00	1,098,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		926,167 51
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$1,094,925 20

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,281,731 25; for Customs, $463,000; Gold Notes, $290,000. Payments, $685,735 86; Balance, $106,128,646.

We have received the following communication on the subject of the trade of the United States with the British Provinces, from a well-informed commercial correspondent:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The political aspects of the Reciprocity Question, as exhibited by Mr. E. H. DERBY, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, have already been noticed in your editorial columns. Although crude in some of its political suggestions, the document embodies much useful information in regard to the extent of our trade with the British Provinces, and its growth under the Reciprocity Treaty; and upon these points we propose to epitomize the leading statements, adding to them, when necessary, from other sources.

The general fact with which Mr. DERBY starts is alone sufficient to secure for the subject careful consideration. We refer to the fact that under the treaty our commerce with the Provinces has increased threefold, or from $17,000,000 in 1852, to $68,000,000 in 1864; the obvious remark being that such a trade is not to be abandoned "without careful investigation and conclusive reasons." But though a great trade has been developed under the treaty, its operation is shown to have been in many particulars unsatisfactory. Into this branch of the question, however, it is not necessary to follow Mr. DERBY, since all parties now acquiesce in the abrogation of the treaty as a necessity. The practical object at present demanding attention is the formation of some new and more equitable arrangement.

In the argument, as ordinarily conducted, our trade with Canada is exclusively considered, forgetting apparently that while that trade has experienced certain unfavorable changes, and since 1860 has exhibited a balance against us, our commercial intercourse with Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island has maintained the balance in our favor. "In either case," as Mr. DERBY observes, "it may safely be conceded that the excess of imports over exports is not conclusive proof that commerce is unprofitable." "The excess of imports may spring from the use of capital abroad, from freights and profits, in which case the excess of imports indicates addition to wealth, and not accumulating debt." As to the maritime Provinces, they receive from us breadstuffs, some manufactures, and some foreign goods; sending in return coal, lumber, firewood, gypsum, grindstones, and products of the fisheries; the amounts, as we have said, exhibiting a large and constant balance in our favor, which is adjusted with drafts on England and remittances in gold.

Even in reference to Canada, it is impossible to deny that we have derived substantial benefits from a commerce of fifty millions, "three-fifths of which consist of articles of food and materials for manufacture." Mr. DERBY reminds the Secretary of the Treasury that our tonnage in this trade has wonderfully increased, and still maintains its ascendancy; that if our imports from Canada had of late exceeded our exports, these imports ministered to our wants and swelled our exports in the most trying periods of our four years' struggle; and that a part of the diminution in exports must be ascribed to our currency, and the inevitable derangement of our trade.

In its statistics of the trade, the report before us is less satisfactory than it should be. To show fully, therefore, the extent of our imports from Canada and our exports to Canada during a series of years, we take from a document submitted by Mr. CHASE to Congress, the following figures, with the exception of those for 1864, which are given by Mr. DERBY:

Fiscal Year ending—	Total Imports.	Total Exports.
June 30, 1854	$6,721,539	$17,300,706
June 30, 1855	12,182,314	18,720,344
June 30, 1856	17,488,197	20,883,241
June 30, 1857	18,291,834	16,574,895
June 30, 1858	11,581,571	17,029,254
June 30, 1859	14,208,717	18,940,792
June 30, 1860	18,861,673	14,083,114
June 30, 1861	18,645,457	14,361,858
June 30, 1862	15,253,152	12,842,504
June 30, 1863	18,816,999	19,898,718
June 30, 1864	30,974,118	16,658,429

From the same document we gather the subjoined data concerning our trade with the maritime Provinces during the period stated:

	Total Imports.	Total Exp'ts.
1854	$2,206,021	$7,266,154
1855	2,954,420	9,085,676
1856	3,822,224	8,146,108
1857	3,832,462	7,637,587
1858	4,224,948	6,622,473
1859	5,518,934	9,213,832
1860	4,989,708	8,623,214
1861	4,417,476	8,383,755
1862	[illegible]	8,266,611
1863	[illegible]	11,262,312
1864	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table, showing the value of breadstuffs exported from the United States to Canada, and the value of coarse grains imported thence into the United States, may surprise some of our readers. We compile it from Mr. DERBY's appendices:

	Coarse Grains Imported.	Breadstuffs Exported.
1860	$4,182,856	$2,913,139
1861	1,509,277	5,172,588
1862	1,573,451	5,416,653
1863	2,560,781	9,588,390
1864	5,864,861	—

The aggregate American tonnage entered inward from this country in all the Provinces, in 1864, was 1,665,494 tons, against 1,446,347 British.

It is stated by Mr. DERBY that the tonnage of the vessels in the trade with the maritime Provinces, arriving in the United States and clearing therefrom, in 1864, amounted to more than 1,600,000 tons; and their commerce with the United States during that year was two-fifths of the amount of our average trade with Canada, while their population is less than one-third that of Canada.

Again, the fisheries form a very important item in the question of reciprocity; Mr. DERBY's report appears to lack the precise information touching the extent of this branch of the trade which might have been looked for at his hands. He is historical, argumentative, dogmatic, rather than communicative in matters of commercial and industrial detail. We find in his pages, however, this exhibit of the American tonnage engaged in the mackerel fishery, of which our fisherman will be for the most part deprived, should no new arrangement with the Provinces be entered into.

1862	60,596 tons.
1863	51,019 tons.
1864	55,494 tons.

A return laid before the Canadian Parliament shows that the value of fish taken in Provincial waters by American fishermen, rose from $280,000 before the treaty to $632,400 in 1855, and $1,265,700 in 1856. In 1860 it declined to $416,000, and during the rebellion—when our hardy fishermen were serving their country gloriously in other waters—to $250,000. "We must either risk our mackerel fishery," says Mr. DERBY, "treat, or annex the Provinces. We may not be ready for the latter, and can offer more inducements and attractions at a future day, but we are in a strong position to negotiate. Shall we try negotiation or duties restrictive of commerce?" The common sense of the commercial community will not hesitate as to the answer to be given to the interrogatory, despite the fondness for restrictive duties which has been evinced by the Committee of Ways and Means.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK,
NO. 2 WALL-ST.

$500,000 New-York State 7 per cent. stock for sale in sums to suit.
W. G. WHITE, Cash.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 14 bbls. Ashes, 5,602 bbls. Flour, 867 bbls. and 4,275 bags Corn Meal, 805 bushels Wheat, 24,025 bushels Corn, 513 bushels Rye, 150 bushels Barley, 1,900 bushels Malt, 500 bushels Oats, 401 bbls. Pork, 830 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,224 pkgs. Lard, 224 bbls. Beef, and 59 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet but steady at $7 75 for Pots and $11 50 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

COAL—Is dull and declining. At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day, 20,000 tons were disposed of, including 3,500 tons Stove at $8 40@$8 50, as against $9 50@$9 65 realized in January; 3,500 tons Chestnut at $6,87½@$6 92½, against $7 12½@$7 37½ in January; $3,000 tons Grate at $6 42½@$6 45, against $8 75@$9 12½ in January; 3,000 tons Egg at $6 62½ @$6 70, against $8 50@$8 75 in January; 2,000 tons Steamboat $6 40@6 50, against $9 in January; and 5,000 tons lump at $6 25@$6 87½, against $8@ $8 37½ in January, ₽ ton of 2,240lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J. These prices show a decline at this day's sale, as compared with the January figures, of $2 50@$2 60 in the market value of steamboat, $2 32½@$2 67½ in that of grate, $1 87½@$2 05 in that of egg, $1 50@$1 75 in that of lump, $1 10@ $1 15 in that of stove, and 25c.@45c. in that of Chestnut, ₽ long ton of 2,240lbs. This is the severest fall in prices that has taken place since the commencement of the retrograde movement.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at unchanged prices. Java at 28c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 21c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22½c.; Rio at 17½c.@21½c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping. Middlings, 43c. @44c. ₽ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,100 bales. The receipts at this port have been 167,469 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 590,886 bales since the commencement of the current cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today, is as follows: *Jobber's Prices.*—Brown Sheetings —Atlantic A, 28c.; Atlantic D, 25c.; Atlantic E, 24c., Atlantic G, 23½c.; Bedford, 20c. Bleached Shirtings —Wamsutta, 45-inch, 58c.; Wamsutta, 40½-inch, 52½c.; Wamsutta, 36-inch, 47½c.; Red Bank, 36-inch, 26c.; Red Bank, 32-inch, 23c. Prints—Merrimack W, 24c.; Merrimack D, 23c.; Sprague, 22½c.; Hamilton, 22½c.; American, 21½c.; Allen, 21c. Delaines—Hamilton, 25c.; Pacific, 25c. Cambrics—Manville, 20c.; Victory, 20c. Brown Drills—Stark H, 27c.; Winthrop, 26c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 31½c.; Naumkeag, Satteen, 36c. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 52½c.; Laconia F, 35c. Ticks—Amoskeag A C A, 80c.; Amoskeag A, 55c.; Amoskeag B, 50c. Stripes—Whittenden A, 81c.; Whittenden B B, 32½c. Denims—Haymaker, 47c.; Boston Manufacturing Company, 37c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, in active demand; S. T. and A. T. Myers' I X L, 1¾-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48c.@73c.; 3-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 68c.@$1 12. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange: Louisville—Trade more active. Prints 22 to 23 cents. Sheetings heavy; Western brands 30c. Baltimore—Market very quiet; lower prices looked for.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request to-day, and has again advanced a shade, especially in the instance of the low grades, which have been most sought after. Sales since our last 12,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 65@$7 35; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 20@$8 20, chiefly at $7 30 @$7 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 15@$8 65 ₽ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 65	@$7 35
Extra State	7 20	@ 8 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 45	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 15	@ 8 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 70	@11 75
Extra Genesee	8 25	@11 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 40	@15 50

Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales since our last 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $8 70@$10 15 for poor to good, and $10 15@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₽ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 450 bbls. Extra at $7 55@$11 50 ₽ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $4 50@ $5 50 ₽ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 70@ $3 85 for Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has advanced about 2c. ₽ bushel on an improved inquiry for desirable lots, especially of Spring. Sales since our last, 35,000 bushels at $1 67½ @$1 70 for fair to choice No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in store, ₽ bushel. Corn has been quoted a shade firmer, holders having been less eager to sell, though the demand was restricted. Sales since our last 41,000 bushels at 75c.@78c. for unsound and 79c.@82c. for sound mixed Western, in store and delivered, the latter rate for very choice; and 80c.@82c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, ₽ bushel. Oats continue in demand, including State at 56c.@57c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@52c.; old Western at 54c.@ 55c.; new Western at 39c.@43c.; Canada at 56c.@57c. ₽ bushel. Sales were also made of 70,000 bushels Western Rye on private account; and 3,000 bushels State Barley Malt, at $1 30@$1 35 ₽ bushel. Nothing new in Barley.

HAY—North River is in request and firm at 80c.@ 95c. ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request and steady, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 12c. @45c. ₽ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been inactive at $4 35@ $4 40 ₽ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been dull and nominal at $1 80 for Common, and $2 10 for Lump, ₽ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, including New-Orleans at 95c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 34c.@56c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in demand, including Spirits of Turpentine at 90c.@92½c. ₽ gallon; Crude do. at $7@$7 25; Resin at $4 37½@$15 ₽ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $2 50@$3 87½ ₽ bbl.

OILS—Are dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 37½@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 53; Crude Sperm at $2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 55@ $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 75@$1 90; Red Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 38@$1 40 ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quite dull at 28c.@29c. for Crude; 44c.@45c. for Refined in bond, and 62c. @65c. for do. free, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been heavy and on the decline, to-day. Sales since our last 5,200 bbls., in lots, at $28 37½@$28 62½ for new Mess, closing at $28 37½ cash; $28@$28 25 for small lots one year old Mess; $24 50@$25 for old Prime Mess, $26 50 for new do.; and $20 50@$20 75 for new Prime, ₽ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,850 bbls. New Mess, March, April and May delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $28 62½@$29 ₽ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 50 pkgs. Bacon is in better request, including Cumberland Cut at 15½c.@15½c.; Short Rib at 16½c.@16½c.; Long Ribbed, 15½c.@ 15½c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@15½c.; Short Clear at 16c.@17c.; Long Cut Hams at 16½c.@17½c. ₽ lb.; sales 650 boxes. Dressed Hogs continue in demand at 12½c.@13½c., chiefly at 13c., for Western, and 13½c.@14c. for City, ₽ lb. Lard is in request at unchanged prices; sales 1,150 tcs. and bbls. at 17c.@ 19½c., the latter for very choice, and 1,150 bbls. for March and April delivery, sellers' option, at 19½c. ₽ lb. Beef continues in demand and steady at $16@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 460 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue in request at $41@$41 50 ₽ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand at 35c.@50c. for poor to prime, 50c. for fancy State, and 22c.@35c. for Western, ₽ lb. Cheese is in demand and steady at 16c.@ 22c. ₽ lb.

SUGARS—Have been rather more sought after at uniform prices. Sales since our last 680 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10⅜c.@12½c., and 435 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@13½c. ₽ lb. We quote Fair to Good Grocers' at 11c.@11½c.; refining at 10½c.@11c. ₽ lb. Refining Sugars [illegible] at 14½c.@15c. ₽ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 68,000 lbs., at 21½c. @22c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 115,000 lbs., at 12½c.@12¾c., and 38,000 lbs. Grease at 12c.@12½c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet to-day, at $2 29@$2 30 ₽ gallon; sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, with 534 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 500 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ₽ lb.; 500 boxes Bacon at 25s. ₽ ton; and 7,000 bushels Corn on private terms. For Bremen, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Rye at 10d. ₽ bushel.

DISCIPLINE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and McMurray.

Never before in the experience of the esteemed Commissioner who retired on Wednesday, were trials so dreary as to incident and so few in number. There were but sixty complaints; and of the sixty not more than ten held sufficient water to wash more than one day's pay from the monthly pay-rolls. So much the better for the officers of the force. The sensation of the day occurred in Trial-Chamber subsequent to the trials, all the captains of the Metropolitan District—except Capt. HARTT, who could not well leave the Harbor Police-boat, and Capt. SLOTT, who lies on a bed of sickness—having assembled to bid Commissioner MCMURRAY farewell. After the captains had listened to a neat speech from Mr. MCMURRAY, and taken him by the hand, the Commissioner retired, and Inspectors DILKS and FOLK, and Capts. TODD, WOGLOM and SPEIGHT were appointed a committee to draw up and cause to be suitably engrossed and presented to the retiring Treasurer a series of resolutions expressive of the esteem in which he is held by the force.

Of the trials, the most interesting related to

BURGLARIES.

Col. VERNON KING STEVENSON, of Fifty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, desiring to ascertain whether the police had been derelict in the discharge of their duty, preferred a charge against Patrolmen MICHAEL SCHNEITER and WM. REYNOLDS, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and stated therein that at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 19th ultimo, two burglars entered his house and stole his gold watch. It appears that the thieves approached the house on the rear, and after trying every door and window, at length found a window unfastened on the northwest corner, where they entered. They then lighted the gas in the rooms on the first floor, but not finding anything tempting, they went up stairs and stole Mr. STEVENSON's watch from his waistcoat pocket, but were evidently disturbed while so engaged, as they did not get $130 in Treasury notes, which were in the pocket whence they took the watch. The pocket was torn, and the money had been thrust between the pocket and the cloth of the waistcoat, and thus, for once, a damaged pocket proved very serviceable to its owner. It was shown that Officer SCHNEITER was not on duty at the time of the burglary, and that Officer REYNOLDS could not have seen the thieves while they were operating outside the house.

Capt. JACOB WARLOW preferred charges against Patrolmen JOHN MURPHY and PATRICK SHEA, of the First Precinct. On the night of the 9th ultimo two young thieves concealed themselves in a loft in Messrs. BIGELOW & Co.'s printing house, at No. 2 William-street, and after the workmen had gone went to the stationery-store, on the first floor, and after stealing a quantity of stationery, removed the lock from the front door, and escaped. Subsequently Officer MURPHY saw one of the boys walking up Pearl-street, and asked him what he had in the package under his arm. The boy—a youth of thirteen—replied that he had been sent with a quantity of stationery from Brooklyn, and instructed to deliver it at No. 13 Chambers-street, and he exhibited the contents of his bundle and invited the officer to accompany him to Chambers-street to ascertain the truth or falsity of his story. The officer permitted him to pass, and he was subsequently apprehended by a Fourth Precinct patrolman and taken to the Oak-street Station, where a pistol and jimmy were found on his person. The charge against Patrolman SHEA was that he failed to try the door of Messrs. BIGELOW & Co.'s warehouse, and the officer put in a letter from the firm, saying that their workmen are frequently employed at night, and were at work on the night of the robbery; hence the officer, seeing lights within the building, presumed that there was no necessity of trying their door.

Captain Thaddeus C. Davis, of the Tenth Precinct, sent Patrolman CHARLES KUEBLER to trial for failing to intercept burglars who, on the morning of the 18th ult., entered Mr. GEORGE W. EDWARDS' packing-house, at No. 229 Chrystie-street. Mr. EDWARDS appeared and said that as he had lost nothing he had no complaint to make, and the officer made oath that he tried the door of No. 229 Chrystie-street fifteen minutes prior to the expiration of his time and then found it secure, and thus this complaint fell from lack of support.

Officers MARTIN MALONEY and HIRAM A. MAYNARD, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were required to show that they did not fail in the performance of their duty on the night of the 8th ult., when Mr. ROBERT R. STUYVESANT's stable, in the rear of No. 189 Madison-avenue, was entered by burglars and robbed. The trial was to have taken place on the 14th ult., but no complainant appearing, and the officers succeeding in showing a clean record, an adjournment was made to the 28th, and nobody then appearing, the complaint was dismissed.

MISCELLANEOUS TRIALS.

Two formal accusations were made against Patrolman GEORGE MCCLOUD, of the Thirteenth Precinct: one by Mr. JOHN H. GROSS, of No. 268 East Fourth-street, reciting that the officer forcibly seized his dog, and the other by Mrs. CATHARINE COOK, of Sixty-first-street and Third-avenue, charging that in July, 1864, while she was dwelling at No. 191 Orchard-street, Officer MCCLOUD informed her that he had apprehended her husband for desertion, and would effect his liberation for $100; that she borrowed $50 and gave the officer that sum, and that her husband was thereupon released. Mrs. COOK further made affidavit that she left the City two days subsequent to this transaction, and was unable to prefer charges against the officer until the 20th of February last. These were the accusations as they stood on paper on the morning of trial day. In the afternoon Mrs. COOK appeared and was about to reiterate her charge, when, looking upon Officer MCCLOUD, she said that he was not the man, and from her description of the person who had taken her money and gave her the name of MCCLOUD, the Commissioners inferred that it was Roundsman HOLDEN, an officer who long ago resigned. Mrs. COOK accompanied Officer MCCLOUD to the Delancey-street Police-station to see whether she could identify any officer there as the offender. To the complaint of Mr. GROSS the officer replied by producing the blotter from the Station-house and reading therefrom the record, showing his part in the transaction; and in his behalf JOHN WOGAN, dog-fancier, testified that his canine merchandise had been stolen and found in the apartments occupied by GROSS. Mr. GROSS said that he paid $1 50 for the quadruped, and offered to surrender him to WOGAN if that person would prove ownership and reimburse him, but that the officer dragged the animal from the house without giving him satisfaction. The officer here exhibited a letter from Justice MANSFIELD, showing that he had authorized the officer to seize the dog, and Patrolman MCCLOUD said that if he took the animal summarily it was because of Mr. GROSS' abusive language. President ACTON—"Receiving stolen property is very dangerous business; don't buy any more dogs, GROSS, that are up for reward." Mr. GROSS retired, evidently displeased.

Sergt. IRA S. GARLAND, of Jefferson Market Police Court, appeared against Patrolman TIMOTHY CRUDEN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and alleged that he neglected to take to Court an umbrella which, according to the Sergeant's affidavit, had been stolen by JOHN KRIST. The officer defended by saying that he knew nothing of an umbrella in the case, and as the Sergeant could not swear to the contrary the complaint fell, both complainant and defendant leaving Trial Chamber satisfied.

Capt. JACOB L. SEBRING, of the Ninth Precinct, sent Patrolman JOHN COSGROVE to trial for absenting himself from duty from about 7 P. M. on the 15th ultimo, to about 2 A. M. on the 16th, and the officer said that shortly after going on post he was seized by severe cramps in the abdomen and compelled to go into the nearest dwelling. Mr. DENNIS CONION, of Hammond-street, testified that Patrolman COSGROVE entered his dwelling and was there nursed by Mrs. CONION until he was relieved of pain, and that until midnight he was not able to articulate; hence, as Mr. CONION knew nothing of Police rules, no notice was sent to the Charles-street Police Station. Sergt. S. B. SMITH, who spoke of Officer COSGROVE as a faithful policeman, said that Mr. CONION's statement tallied with that which COSGROVE made at the Station-house desk on the morning of the 16th. Complaint dismissed.

Retirement of Police Commissioner McMurray—Meeting of Police Captains.

The Police Captains of the Metropolitan District assembled at No. 300 Mulberry-street, yesterday afternoon, and took formal leave of Mr. WILLIAM MCMURRAY, their Treasurer. Inspectors CARPENTER, LEONARD, DILKS and FOLK were also present. Mr. MCMURRAY having been introduced by Superintendent KENNEDY, thanked the Captains for the compliment which they had paid him, and said that since two years ago, when he entered the Department, a stranger to them all, he had formed many warm attachments among them, and learned to honor them all for the assiduity with which they had coöperated with himself and his colleagues of the Commission in elevating the Department to the high degree of efficiency which it has attained. He felt that he had discharged his duties conscientiously and faithfully; but a higher power had thought it proper not to retain him in office, and to that decision he bowed without murmur. He wished the officers individually prosperity and happiness in the future, and in parting would be glad to take them by the hand.

The Captains and Inspectors then shook the Commissioner's hand, and he retired from the chamber.

Superintendent KENNEDY was now called to the chair, and Inspector CARPENTER was made Secretary; and on motion of Inspector DILKS, a Committee of Five was appointed to frame and cause to be suitably engrossed and presented to Mr. MCMURRAY, a series of resolutions expressive of the high esteem in which he is held by the Captains of the Metropolitan Police District. Inspectors DILKS and FOLK and Capts. TODD, WOGLOM and SPEIGHT were named as the Committee, and the meeting dissolved.

The Christian Union and the Late Pastoral of Bishop Potter.

The late pastoral of Bishop POTTER seems to have awakened the combative element in those who object to the principles of exclusiveness therein enunciated. At the invitation of the Christian Union Association, a sermon was delivered by an eminent Presbyterian divine, on Sunday evening last, at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street. It is stated that when it was [illegible] known that this so-called unorthodox preaching was about to take place, the Bishop [illegible] the power of prerogative to interdict it, and [illegible] orders to that effect was [illegible]. The Christian Union Association hold themselves irresponsible for any difficulty which may arise out of this affair; but, while they are far from courting schisms, they propose to resist all obstacles to bringing together the differing denominations into a Christian unity.

The Charges of Corruption Against the New Court-House Committee.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Tuesday to investigate the charges of fraud preferred against the New Court-house Committee, met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Messrs. FOX, BLUNT and HAYES being present.

WM. R. STEWART, the Chairman of the Committee on the New Court-house, and Mr. BOOLE, City Inspector, were also present. Mr. ELY, by whom it was expected the investigation should be initiated, having failed to make his appearance, the Chairman, Mr. FOX, asked the Sergeant-at-Arms if Mr. ELY had been duly notified. The Sergeant stated that he had left a written notice at Mr. ELY's office, and that he had also seen him personally, but that he had made no remark.

Mr. ELY being still absent at 2:15, the following note was sent him:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1866—2:15 P. M.

Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., Supervisor:

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges of fraud in the construction of the New County Court-house, to notify you that the said Committee are now in session, (a quorum thereof being present,) and are ready to proceed with the investigation.

Respectfully, R. E. SELMES, Clerk to Committee.

JOHN FOX, Chairman.

At 3 o'clock the messenger having returned, failing to find Mr. ELY, the Chairman proposed to commence the investigation, but gave way to a member of the Committee who suggested an adjournment till Friday next at 5 P. M. A motion to this effect was therefore proposed and agreed to, and the Committee adjourned accordingly.

Mayor HOFFMAN was present for a few minutes, and also several members of the Board of Aldermen.

It appears that when the messenger of the Committee was seeking for Mr. ELY, that gentleman was preparing, with all possible rapidity, a list of interrogatories to be put to the New County Court-house Committee. These completed, he proceeded to meet the Committee of Investigation, but found they had adjourned. He will be ready in every respect for the investigation by Friday.

Mr. ELY applied this morning to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the New County Court-house Committee to place their books in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, that they might be open to inspection by the public according to law. The mandamus was granted.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1866—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—J. Wilson Green, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettric, Imlay—24.

The minutes of meeting held February nineteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Halloran—

Petition of Henry J. Welsh to be paid for services as Health Warden.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Halloran—

Petition of James O'Connell to be paid for sinking a well and placing a pump on Kingsbridge road, between One Hundred and Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place a gas lamp at the Water-street entrance to Gouverneur Market.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Resolved, That all papers now in possession of this Board relating to street stands, show-cases, signs, &c., be and they are hereby referred to the Councilman representing the District.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the name of Bridget Lovell, residing at number thirty-two Willett-street, be placed upon the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to remove a gate or inclosure erected across the head of Pier number Fourteen, East River, forthwith, the parties erecting the same having no permission from the Common Council, and that the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take legal proceedings against said parties for a violation of the Corporation ordinances.

Councilman Tyng moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was lost.

Councilman Mackay moved that said resolution be laid over.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Flynn—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to H. R. Harris to erect two telegraph poles, for the purpose of running wires upon, one in Sixth-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets, and one in Twenty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Imlay—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, be flagged and reflagged full width, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, be flagged and reflagged, curb and gutter set and reset, where necessary, immediately, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the salary of the Redemption Clerk, Bureau of Arrears, Department of Finance, be increased to one thousand eight hundred dollars, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Mackay—

Resolved, That the salary of the Stock Clerk in the Finance Department be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, the said increase to take effect from and after the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hettrick—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalk flagged on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Hettrick—

Resolved, That gas lamps be placed in Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Tyng moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Lamps and gas.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Roberts—

Resolved, That vacant lots on One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be inclosed by a board fence immediately.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Roberts—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Sixteenth-street be curbed and guttered, and sidewalks laid on both sides four feet wide, from Third to Eighth avenue, where not already done; and also, crosswalks at Fourth, Fifth and Sixth avenues be laid.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Roberts—

Whereas, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Avenue A to Third-avenue, was regulated about twenty years ago, and not paved, and as the middle of the street and sidewalks in some place want raising, by the washing of the dirt by the rains; therefore

Resolved, That the Road Master be instructed to have the same filled up, and sidewalks raised between Third-avenue and the river, and charge the same to the appropriation of roads, the same to be done immediately; also to repair sidewalks and street in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Avenue A and Second-avenue, the same to be done immediately.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Roberts—

Whereas, One Hundred and Tenth-street is the only street opened, regulated and graded from the Harlem River to the west side of the island below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; and, whereas, the wants of the community ask for further facilities across the island; therefore

Resolved, That One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth streets be opened where not already done, between Harlem River and the Ninth-avenue; and that One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets be opened between the Harlem River and Tenth-avenue, where not already done.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Roberts—

Whereas, One Hundred and Sixteenth-street is regulated and graded from the Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River; and, whereas, the said One Hundred and Sixteenth-street would be a leading thoroughfare if not in a dangerous condition, being full of holes and loose rocks, which render the same very dangerous to travel; and, whereas, the Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Twentieth-street is regulated and graded and the same is rendered unfit for travel in consequence of obstructions, the same as One Hundred and Sixteenth-street; therefore,

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Roads cause the said obstructions to be removed from the above said street and avenue, and that the said above street and avenue be repaired and gravelled, and kept in repair, and that the same be done out of the appropriation of Roads and Avenues, as soon as the frosts will permit.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Halloran—

Resolved, That Eighty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Avenue A, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By the same—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set in Fifty-sixth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, and the sidewalks regulated and flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre of the same immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That there be a sewer constructed in Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third-avenue, to connect with the sewer in the Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Mackay—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in West Twelfth-street, four hundred feet west of Sixth-avenue, by and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Roberts—

AN ORDINANCE

FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF PASSENGERS ON FERRIES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. All landings for steam ferry-boats to and from the City and County of New-York, and within the jurisdiction of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, as aforesaid, shall henceforth be provided by the person or persons, company or companies in charge thereof with gates that will, when closed, prevent any person from passing to or from the boat at that point where the landing is made.

SEC. 2. Every such boat shall immediately on its arrival be securely fastened to the landing, and shall so continue while the gate remains open, and every such gate shall [illegible] and remain closed until such fastening shall have been made; and no such boat shall be cast off or unfastened or removed from the landing, or shall be attempted to be cast off or unfastened or removed from the landing until such gate shall have been carefully and securely closed.

SEC. 3. For any violation of this ordinance the person or persons, company or companies, having charge, as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered as other penalties for violations of ordinances of the Corporation are recovered, provided that no violation shall be deemed to have occurred within fifteen days from the passage of this ordinance.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

By Councilman Thomas—

Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, between First and Third avenues, be reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Robinson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William McMahon to place a watering trough in front of his premises, number one hundred and twenty-nine Greenwich-avenue, the same to be done at his own expense, not to interfere with the public travel, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid on the table.

By the President—

Resolved, That Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street, be curbed and guttered forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Tyng—

Resolved, That Thirty-seventh-street, between Park and Madison avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of an appropriation to carry out the ordinance recently passed in regard to blind persons.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That a gas-lamp be placed and lighted at the southwest corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the proprietors of the Nassau Dining Saloon to erect a lamp in front of their premises, number one hundred and thirteen Nassau-street, at their own expense.

Which was referred to the Councilman representing the District.

Resolved, That Thirty-first-street, between the Seventh and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, one-half of the expense thereof to be borne by the property owners and the remaining half by the City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Joseph Stuart, Treasurer of the Grand-street Presbyterian Church, for the sum of seven hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents, as a donation, being the amount of assessments due on the church property of said congregation, situated in Twenty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of the Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Thirtieth-street, from the First to the Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Preamble and resolutions as follows:

Whereas, In the present crisis in the affairs of our country, when the conservative, liberal, enlightened and Christian policy of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is brought violently in conflict with the vindictive, revolutionary and destructive policy, as indicated by the acts of the present Congress, it is eminently fitting and proper that the people of this, the most important City on the American Continent, should be heard, speaking through their direct representatives in their Municipal Government, and that the views, aspirations and opinions entertained by the President, and contained in his message vetoing the "Freedmen's Bureau Bill," being strictly in accord with those entertained by them, shall at once, in the most impressive and energetic manner, receive their clear and unequivocal ratification and indorsement; and

Whereas, The action of President Johnson, in interposing to save the defenceless and despairing people of the Southern States (lately in rebellion against the Government, but who are now repentant and solicitous of returning to their allegiance) from the dreaded result of the vindictiveness of the dominant faction in the present Congress, who were seemingly determined to change the relative positions of the freedmen and their late masters, must commend itself to every liberal-minded conservative citizen of the Republic, and especially so to the people of this city; be it therefore

Resolved, That the people of the City of New-York, speaking through their representative in the Common Council, do hereby unqualifiedly ratify and indorse the act of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in vetoing the "Freedmen's Bureau Bill," that obnoxious and portentous emanation of the mad, fanatical spirit of malevolence and cruelty, so characteristic of the violent and malignant spirit of vengeance, which seems to actuate and govern the thoughts, words and actions of the sectional party now unhappily dominant in our national councils, in legislating for the lately rebellious, but now, happily, peaceable and repentant people of the Southern States; and we beg to be permitted to assure him that in the eminently wise and patriotic national measures he has inaugurated, or indicated in his speeches and in his message to Congress, tending to a full restoration of those States to their former status in this Union of States, he has the most fervent and sincere wishes of nearly all classes of our citizens for their final and triumphant success; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be appropriately engrossed, duly authenticated by the Clerk of the Common Council, and transmitted to His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

Councilman White moved to amend said preamble and resolution by substituting therefor the following:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, in seeking to secure to the nation the just fruits of its recent victory over treason and rebellion, adopted by a decisive majority a bill to continue and confirm the protection of the loyal population of the South, both black and white; and

Whereas, The President has seen fit to veto the aforesaid bill on the ground that it is unnecessary, dangerous to republican liberty, and unconstitutional;

Resolved, That the people of the City of New-York, speaking through their representatives in Common Council, do hereby express their profound regret that this difference should have arisen between the Executive and the National Legislature, and their surprise at his objections to a measure so manifestly calculated to allay the disorders consequent upon a great social revolution, and to obliterate the inhuman distinctions established by slavery among the citizens of our common country;

Resolved, That, while there is nothing in the nature of our Democratic institutions that should lead us to repose more faith in the wisdom and sound judgment of the President than of the representatives of the people of the several States which compose the Congress, we are compelled, in the present instance, to sympathize with the latter and agree with them that the people of the States which were lately in revolt have not given evidence of sincere repentance and genuine loyalty, or of a disposition to respect the rights and persons of the newly enfranchised, sufficient to justify the nation in relinquishing its charge of those whom it is morally pledged to endow with all the privileges and blessings of freedom; and therefore be it further

Resolved, That we thank the Senators who voted persistently, though unsuccessfully, to pass the so-called Freedmen's Bureau Bill, notwithstanding the President's disapprobation and veto, and heartily indorse their patriotic action.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be appropriately engrossed, duly authenticated by the Clerk of the Common Council, and transmitted to the Honorable Lafayette S. Foster, President of the Senate of the United States.

Councilman Hartman moved that the substitute be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Flynn, Robinson, Watts, Keech, Green, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Halloran, Roberts, Hettrick, Imlay—12.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, White, Thomas, Pullman—12.

Councilman Mackay moved that the whole matter be referred to a select committee of three.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Watts, Keech, Green, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Halloran, Roberts—8.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, White, Thomas, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—16.

Councilman Hettrick offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three (3) be appointed to draft resolutions indorsing the action of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in vetoing the so-called Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Koster, Keech, Green, Mackay, Halloran, Roberts, Hettrick—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hartman, Brinkman, Watts, White, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Pullman, Imlay—9.

The President subsequently announced as such Special Committee:

Councilmen Hettrick, Mackay and Flynn.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Watts moved to discharge the Committee on Salaries and Offices from the further consideration of paper from the Board of Aldermen, being resignation of Hugh Reilly as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That George E. Therry be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Hugh Reilly who has failed to qualify.

(By Board of Aldermen, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.)

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

The action of the Board of Aldermen was then concurred in.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, concurring to make a donation to Second Regiment, to refurnish armory, &c.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to regulate, &c., One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to regulate, &c., Eighty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to grade, &c., Eighty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to reflag Third-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Roberts moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of petition (from Board of Aldermen) of B. C. Wandell, for remission of erroneous assessment, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the assessment list for paving Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street, with trap-block pavement, confirmed November two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, be and the same is hereby corrected in the following particular, viz.: that the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five cents ($198 25) be and the same is hereby remitted pro rata, from lots known as Ward numbers thirty-five, thirty-five and a half and thirty-six, in block number three hundred and seventy-four.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

REPORTS AGAIN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Finance on the annual appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Kellogg moved that said report be made the special order of business for Monday, March five.

Councilman Flynn moved to amend said motion by striking out the words "Monday, March five," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Thursday, March one."

Which was carried.

The original motion, as amended, was then agreed to.

In connection with the above report,

Councilman Kellogg moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of the following papers:

Communication from the Comptroller in relation to increase in the pay of Inspectors on Sewers in the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Communication from the Comptroller, transmitting letters from Counsel to the Corporation, in relation to appropriation for "Opening New Streets."

Petition of John H. Sickles to have his bills for work and materials inserted in the Tax Levy.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried, and the papers were ordered to be placed on file.

Councilman Tyng moved that the Committee on Law Department be discharged from the further consideration of previous report of said Committee in favor of adopting resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the right, title and interest of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to that portion of the middle road between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets and Madison and Fifth avenues, as shown in the diagram accompanying the petition of Edward J. Jacques, be quitclaimed and released to Edward J. Jacques, he being the owner of the land lying adjacent thereto, said middle road having been closed as a public highway.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Councilman Watts moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Whereas, In the list of Commissioner of Deeds approved by the Mayor November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, Moses B. Maclay was appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of T. J. Brown, through a clerical error—it should have read J. Hosford Smith—therefore be it

Resolved, That the name of T. J. Brown, opposite the name of Moses B. Maclay, be stricken out, and J. Hosford Smith inserted.

Which was carried.

The paper was then adopted.

Councilman Kellogg moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and requested to make application to the Legislature, in behalf of the Corporation, for the passage of the usual enabling act, authorizing the Board of Supervisors to raise, by tax, the several sums which are designated by the ordinance making the annual appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six for city purposes, not already so authorized to be raised under existing laws—less the estimated amount of the revenues of the general fund for said year, to be deducted from the aggregate amount of said sums, according to law.

Which was carried.

The same was then laid over.

Councilman Kellogg moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the New-York *Dispatch*, for the sum of two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, for publishing the canvass of the December election, and charge the same to election expenses.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS AGAIN RESUMED.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, to build culvert, &c., northwest and southeast corner of Avenue D and Fourth-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in Forty-third-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, to build culvert southeast corner Fifty-first-street and Third-avenue.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to dredge Fulton Market slip, between Piers twenty-two and twenty-three, East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to raise and repair pier foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Fourteenth-street, between First and Second avenues, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Mackay moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Congregation of Beth Hamadrash for the sum of one hundred and thirty-six dollars and two cents, with interest, as a donation to enable said Trustees to redeem the property of the said Congregation from sale for taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

The same was then laid over.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Kellogg—

Section 15 of Chapter 23 of Revised Ordinances of 1859, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"The owner or occupant, or person having charge of each house or other building, or lot or lots of ground in the City of New-York, shall within the first four hours after every fall of snow, or rain or hail, which shall freeze on the sidewalks and in the gutters, cause the same to be removed entirely from off the sidewalks and in front of such house, building or lot, and out of the gutters for a distance of at least one foot from the curb opposite such house, building or lot, under the penalty of three dollars for every such neglect, to be paid by the said owner occupant, or person having charge severally and respectively."

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Councilmen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Third-street, opposite number two hundred and twenty-eight, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

(By Board of Aldermen amended by striking therefrom the words "Street Commissioner," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Croton Board.")

Which was concurred in.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Congregation of Beth Hamerdrash, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-six dollars and two cents, with interest, as a donation to enable said Trustees to redeem the property of said congregation from sale for taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

(In Board of Aldermen, January twenty-two, the Committee on Finance reported in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting said resolution, which report was adopted February five.)

(In Board of Councilmen, February five, resolution adopted requesting the return of said paper.)

(In Board of Aldermen, February twenty-one, said request granted.)

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Stacom moved to suspend the present order of business for the purpose of taking up general orders.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. P. Morrough, Treasurer of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-three cents, to enable him to pay assessments against the said church property and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was postponed.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of A. K. Sanford, Pastor of the Twenty-fourth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest, as a donation to said church to be applied by said Pastor in payment of taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, on the property of the said church, known as index number nine hundred and sixty-five, Ward number three thousand six hundred and eighty three, north side of Twenty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and taxed to A. J. Post, for the said year, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was postponed.

AN ORDINANCE

TO PREVENT THE PLOWING OF SNOW FROM THE VARIOUS RAILROAD TRACKS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened.

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any Railroad Company to plow, cast or throw, or cause to be plowed, cast or thrown, any snow or ice that may have accumulated on their tracks, in any avenue, street, lane, alley, highway or public place where such tracks may be laid in said City, so as to interfere with the public travel, or to the detriment of the occupants of the premises on the line of such roads, under a penalty of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, for each and every offence against the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. The Mayor and the Commissioners of Police are hereby specially directed to cause the provisions of section one of this ordinance to be strictly enforced, and cause all violations thereof to be immediately reported to the Attorney to the Corporation for prosecution.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

(By Board of Councilmen, February nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, amended by inserting after the word "company" in the first section, the following words: "or stage company.")

Councilman Keech moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Ferries, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That permission be given to the proprietors of the ferry established between the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, New-York, and the village of Astoria, Long Island, to remove the landing or terminus of said ferry from the foot of Eighty-sixth-street aforesaid to a point at or near to the foot of Ninety-second-street, New-York, provided they shall procure the said removal at their own risk and expense, and shall pay the same annual rent as at present, and the location thus procured and occupied by them in pursuance of the permission hereby given shall constitute the landing or terminus of the said ferry in the City of New-York in lieu of the present landing at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, and that pending such removal, and until a boat shall be running to the new landing, the proprietors of the said ferry make a decent and proper arrangement to resume the running of the ferry for the public, either to the present landing in the City of New-York or to some other point in the vicinity.

Which was postponed.

Ordinance of Board of Aldermen, to regulate permits for street-stands, show-cases, signs, &c.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the North River, be repaired, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the expense thereof to be charged to road expenses.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—24.

Resolved, That a free hydrant be placed in Fourth-avenue, near Ninetieth-street, immediately under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick and Imlay—24.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That One Hundred and Nineteenth-Street from Third to Fourth avenue, be regulated and graded, curbed and guttered and flagged a space four feet wide, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—23.

Negative—Councilman Robinson—1.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for repairing Pier number sixty-two, East River.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—22.

Negative—Councilmen Flynn, Robinson—2.

AN ORDINANCE.

FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Every railroad or car company whose cars are propelled or driven within the limits of the City of New-York, shall provide each passenger car, baggage

...use, freight car, or other vehicle in use by said company upon their track, or track of other companies used by them, within the City limits, with a good light or lantern, which shall be placed in a conspicuous position on the front of said car to warn persons of its approach, between sunset and sunrise of each day.

SEC. 2. Every such company which shall refuse or neglect to conform with the provisions of the foregoing section shall be subject to a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars for each and every trip or part of trip through the City limits made by a car of such company that is not provided with said light, such penalty to be recovered in the name and for the use of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately after its passage.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Stacom, Flynn, O'Brien, Hartman, Brinkman, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—18.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Robinson, Kenney, Costello—5.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That the rooms now occupied by the Clerk of the Common Council be thoroughly refitted and refurnished immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the expenses to be taken from the appropriation of Public Buildings, Construction and Repairs.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Hettrick, Imlay—21.

Negative—Councilmen Kellogg, Tyng, Pullman—3.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure copies of all bills and documents transmitted to the Legislature, at an expense not exceeding the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.)

Councilman Pullman moved to amend said resolution by inserting after the word "bills" the words "relating to the City of New-York."

Which was carried.

Councilman Stacom moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the sum of "two hundred and fifty dollars" and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "five hundred dollars;" and also by adding thereto the words following:

"And, also, that he be directed to furnish to this Board the charter as it will stand at the close of the present Legislature."

Which was carried.

The paper was then again laid over.

Ordinance from Board of Aldermen, as follows:

AN ORDINANCE

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT FOR THE AMOUNTS RAISED BY TAX IN 1865, AND NOT BEFORE APPROPRIATED.

Section 1.—The following appropriations are hereby made for the use of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the several sums having been raised by tax in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, viz.:

Sewers, repairing and cleaning—twenty thousand dollars	$20,000
Sewerage system surveys—one thousand dollars	1,000
Contingencies Croton Aqueduct Board—two thousand dollars	2,000

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—24.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Stacom moved to take from the table resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis I. A. Boole, for the sum of nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, for legal disbursements in the matter of the several investigations before the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, Governor Seymour, the Senate Investigating Committee, and Governor Fenton, during the last two years, in this City, and at Albany, of charges against him as City Inspector of the City of New-York, and that the Comptroller charge the same to the appropriation for City Contingences.

Which was carried.

He then moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AGAIN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid in New-street, from opposite numbers five and seven; also in Broad-street, from opposite number eleven, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the west side of Broadway, from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth-street, be flagged the full width where necessary; also the sidewalks in Sixth-avenue from Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth-street, be flagged the full width where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Lawrence-street, from the junction of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street to the junction of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged, full width, where necessary or not already done on the established grade, on the west side of Third-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-seventh streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Charles-street, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That South-street, from Market-slip to Corlaers-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That David Levy be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner in and for the City of New-York, in place of James Casy, who failed to qualify.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, The Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, in clearing their rail-track in Thompson-street, between Canal and Fourth streets, has so incumbered the sidewalks and gutters on both sides of the said Thompson-street as to seriously incommode the residents in the street, and the public having occasion to use it, to such an extent as to create a public nuisance, as well as endangering the public health, as interfering with the free and unobstructed use of the said street; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to notify the said Seventh-avenue Railroad Company to remove the deposits of dirt, snow and ice from the sidewalk and gutters of the said Thompson-street, between Canal and Fourth streets, immediately, and in the event of a non-compliance by the said Railroad Company with such directions from the Street Commissioner, then that officer is hereby authorized, empowered and directed forthwith to cause the same to be removed, and sue for the recovery from the said Railroad Company of the amount expended by him in removing such obstructions and nuisances.

Councilman Kellogg moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Flynn moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Thursday, March one, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EDWIN M. HAGERTY, Clerk.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHER AND TRUE SENATOR.

No. 1.—The Public Lands on "God's Earth" to be Reserved for the Common Benefit of all their Settlers and by the Light of Social Science—Constitutional Amendments to Secure the Public Debt—Plan for Election that Will (Really) Find the Real Choice of the Majority—Suffrage by Inferior Races and its Relation to our American Continent Policy—Where do Wars End?

Price, 10 cents. For sale by

T. R. CALLENDER,
3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR
APRIL
OUT THIS DAY. Price 15 cents each.

Subscription price $1 50 per annum.

T. W. STRONG, Publisher, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York. AMERICAN NEWS CO., General Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said City, in manner following, that is to say: on the northerly side of Ann-street, between Park-row and William-street, and on both sides of Ann-street, between William-street and Gold-street; also, on both sides of Fulton-street, between William-street and Ryder's alley; also, on the southerly side of Fulton-street, between Ryder's alley and Water-street, and on the northerly side of Fulton-street, between Front-street and South-street, in the City of New-York, as laid down and delineated on a certain map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, of the City of New-York.

DATED NEW-YORK, February 27, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SAUNDERS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the late place of business of deceased, No. 7 Astor House, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next. Dated Jan. 24, 1866.

SAMUEL SAUNDERS, }
ADAM SAUNDERS. } Executors.
ja25-lawsmTh*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A HANDSOME DARK BAY HORSE, NEW coupe, and harness (little used) for sale; seven years; sixteen hands; very stylish; quiet and kind; also rockaway, pole and shafts, sold separately. BABBITT'S STABLE, 23d-st., near Lexington-av.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES W. HARTWELL, FORMERLY of Worcester, Mass., will hear of something to his pecuniary advantage by communicating with the undersigned. Any one knowing his address is requested to inform DWIGHT FOSTER, Boston, Mass.

TO LET.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.

The rear of Nos. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] feet, admitting a front on Crosby-st. of [illegible] feet, with an entrance on Broadway. It is a site suitable for a public hall or place of amusement. Part of said premises are now built upon, and material enough on the premises to put up the walls two stories. The first floor to be occupied by the subscriber in his business. A favorable lease can be obtained of said premises by applying to C. WITTY, No. 636 Broadway.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES DESIRING A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.—A gentleman has just erected a large and commodious building in the upper part of Westchester County, containing some 30 rooms, with large parlors, dining and billiard rooms; delicious water at the door, ice-house full, (75 tons,) barn, stables, good garden spot, fine play-ground for children, and large pond of water for fishing or boating; the whole thing admirably arranged for the accommodation of about 50 persons, including servants. This is a fine opportunity for about four or six private families to club together, and, where the families are known to each other, would make it pleasant and comfortable as a residence during the whole year, as it is of easy access by railroad, just 20 minutes' walk from the station, and only 5 miles south of Lake Mahopac. Persons can be here at 9 A. M. and leave at 5 P. M.; full advantage of express trains. Rent per year, $2,000. References will be required as to character and responsibility. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH PICKARD, Rotunda Building, under Croton Aqueduct Board, City Hall, or to G. S. HICKOK, Park Bank.

FOR RENT—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS (west side of Columbia-st.,) a first-class furnished house, with carriage house and stable attached, situated in one of the best locations as to neighborhood and for convenience in the city; is within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. ferry; commands a most magnificent and uninterrupted view of the Bay and Harbor. The house is but 3 years old, and has all the modern improvements; contains 20 rooms, with billiard room and table in basement; is newly and elegantly furnished throughout, and is in complete order. The stable has accommodations for 6 horses, and as many (6) carriages. To an unexceptionable tenant the above premises will be let for one year from May next, at a rental of $5,500. For permits to examine apply to C. H. CAMP, No. 83 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—NEAR THE VILLAGE OF FISHKILL, N. Y., the large and commodious house recently occupied by Benjamin Aymer, Esq. Said house is furnished with gas and water; has fine grounds attached, with carriage-house, ice-house, barn and stabling; rent $750 per annum, or will be sold at a reasonable price.

Also to let, in the same village, a two-story double house, with eight rooms, at $225.

One-half of a new two-story house, with six rooms, at $175; both pleasantly situated. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—A BARGAIN, TO A RESPECTABLE party, a fine country residence, adjoining the Village of Newtown, L. I.; fine large house, coach-house and barns; situated on high ground; fine shade of evergreens and forest trees: five minutes' walk to two railroad depots; communication every hour with New-York; 14 acres of choice land; abundance of fruit—apples, pears, plums, peaches, quinces, grapes, cherries, currants, strawberries, raspberries; ½ acre of asparagus, rhubarb, &c.; Winter crops in the ground; the fruit will pay the rent; furniture and farm utensils, if desired. J. CORNELL, No. 1 Essex Market, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE MOHAWK Valley, respectably furnished, including piano, pictures, &c.; six and a half hours ride from New-York by cars; house new; splendid prospect; 300 square feet of piazza; garden, ice-house stocked, wood-house stocked; situation elevated and very healthy; three minutes' walk from church, railroad depot and Post-office; none but a select family need apply; rent $60 per month; possession given May 1, or sooner if wanted. Address W. F., Box No. 2,083 Post-office, New-York.

TO IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—The lower floors or lofts of Nos. 43 and 45 White-st., now in course of construction, and to be finished in August, are offered in lease for a term of years; the front is to be of white marble, and the building first-class in every respect. Plans may be seen on application to E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

TO LEASE ON STATEN ISLAND—A SUBSTANTIAL house, containing 14 rooms, with gas, water, stationary tubs and all the modern improvements, together with about 10 acres of ground, fine garden, fruit, &c. The location is on the best avenue on the north shore of Staten Island and is perfectly healthy. For further particulars and terms, address A. F. M., Box No. 4,090 New-York Post-office.

TO LEASE—ON GROUND RENT FOR TWENTY-one years, with covenants for renewals, ground on which the North Dutch Church now stands, fronting on three streets, containing 100 feet on Fulton-st., the entire front on William-st., and 160 feet on Ann-st. For terms apply at the Treasurer's office of the Collegiate R. P. Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of
JAMES PHYFE.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO BE leased for 20 years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on Crosby-st., containing 8,800 square feet. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET FROM May 1st—West 19th-st., near 5th-av.—elegantly furnished, for a term of years, if desired.

East 34th-st., near Lexington-av.,—brown stone; everything complete.

Inquire at room 22, No. 30 Broad-st., of
D. O. BRADLEY.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOUR-story house to let on 5th-av., below 14th-st., to a private family only; house will be let for 6 or 12 months to a responsible party for $550 per month; speculators, house agents and curb-stone brokers need not apply. Address HOUSE, Box No. 3,830 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, the lower part of the house No. 213 10th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., consisting of kitchen and parlors, with three large rooms on fourth floor, with clothes pantries and use of bath; rent $550; only five other persons in the house.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, A PLEASANTLY located dwelling-house at Flushing, L. I. Shrubbery, fruit and ornamental trees on the place, which is retired, yet within five minutes' walk of depot. Will rent for six months at $175 per month. Apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO LARGE BANKING-ROOMS, with first-class burglar-proof vaults, in basement of the new marble building in Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.; also, a few suites of rooms on upper floors at moderate rents. Apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—On the west bank of the Hudson River, near the City. The grounds comprise about 50 acres, command the most magnificent views, and contain everything belonging to a first-class place; would be let for a first-class boarding-house. Apply to N. DOLE, 12 Wall-st.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED TWO-story and attic dwelling-house at Flushing, L. I., within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot, with garden and two acres of land, carriage-house and stabling for four horses, to rent from May 1 to Oct. 1. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—TO BANKERS OR COMPANIES, the splendid banking offices formerly occupied by Lockwood and Co., No. 22 William-st., with the safes and desks if desired. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

LARGE STONE HOUSE AND SMALL FARM to rent at Monroe, Orange County, New-York, fifty miles out on the Erie Railway, well suited for a Summer residence or for keeping boarders. Rent $1,000 per year. Address Box No. 84 International Hotel, New-York.

TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR-place, a suite of three offices complete, on second floor, in excellent order, with all the conveniences. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av., entrance of the Bible House.

TEA AND COFFEE-STORE, NO. 214 Greenwich-st., near Vesey-st.; also stores in Chambers-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.; entire buildings to rent. Apply to HODGKISS, SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Old-slip, from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY AND attic house, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, now occupied as a millinery establishment. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 83 East 17th-st., of PETER A. J. JACKSON.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, No. 60 Broadway, between Exchange-place and Wall-st., running through to New-st., having a front on Broadway of 27 feet and about 25 feet on New-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the English basement house No. 49 West 19th-st.; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. For permits to see the house, apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS OF THE SPLENDID marble front building No. 464 Broome-st., between Greene and Mercer sts. Apply to SMITH & HALL, No. 177 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 215 West 23d-st., a few doors west of 7th-av., to lease for two years to a private family only. Inquire at the house, as above, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M.

STORES.—FIRST FLOORS AND LOFTS ON Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway, to let with or without steam-power. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

LOFTS TO LET—50X80 FEET, WITH POWER; also a five-story building, power and steam hoist; light on all sides. Inquire at No. 332 Cherry-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT OF HOUSE No. 50 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., suitable for a doctor's office. Apply to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF NOS. 53 AND 55 John-st., between Dutch and William sts., 42x65; excellent light front and rear. Inquire of COLGATE & CO., Nos. 53 and 55 John-st.

TO LET—FROM MARCH FIRST, SECOND-floor of house No. 144 East 46th-st., to a small family. Rent $37 per month. Inquire on the premises of C. SMITH.

THE FURNISHED FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 35 East 22d-st., 3 rooms deep, will be let for two years or more to a responsible and private family. Apply on the premises, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

49 MAIDEN-LANE.—PARTS OF FIRST AND 4th lofts. Apply to JULIUS IVES & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—The five-story building northwest corner Broadway and Fourth-st., with an L 40 by 72 feet. Apply to STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE FOUR-STORY HOUSE with basement suited for an office, No. 2 Union-square, corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av. Apply to S. B. HYATT, No. 168 East 10th-st., or No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 17 East 37th-st., near Madison-av., to a private family only. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO, No. 84 South-st.

TO LEASE—WHARF AND LOTS OF LAND ON Hudson River, south corner of 18th-av. and 14th-st; 12 lots and bulkhead. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house, No. 79 East 17th-st., near Irving-place. Apply to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FARM ON SHARES, PRODUCTIVE, well calculated for garden truck; convenient to market, with other advantages. Call at No. 99 17th-st., near 6th-av., from 10 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

STABLE TO LET, ON 38TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d-av. Inquire at Room 22, No. 30 Broad-st., of D. O. BRADLEY.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY STORE, NO. 244 Canal-st., opposite Earl's Hotel. Apply in the store, or at No. 575 Grand-st., to WM. GARDNER.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN MADISON-square, for two years from May 1; rent $10,000 per year. Address Box No. 770 Post-office.

TO LEASE—A LARGE STORE OPPOSITE Stewart's, [illegible]

TO LET—A CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE, [illegible] 5th-av. Apply to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

LOFT TO LET WITH POWER, FROM May 1, well lighted; size 19x117. Apply on the premises, No. 38 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FROM JUNE TO OCT. 1, A WELL-furnished house at [illegible], on the Morris and Essex Railroad, [illegible] minutes from Hoboken. Terms $600, to a small family without children. Apply to J. R. SUYDAM, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE, the 2d and 3d floors of building Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway; will be altered to suit. Also, store suitable for gents' furnishing or millinery. Apply to C. WITTY, Carriage Wareroom, No. 636 Broadway.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, THE FIRST LOFT OF the new building, No. 747 Broadway, 25 feet by 120; well lighted; possession immediately. Apply to
S. HOLMES, No. 747 Broadway.

HOTEL BUILDING TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A large building, containing over 60 rooms, near Hudson River, below Canal-st.; would make a good hotel. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 36 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR—NO. 720—Three years' lease for sale cheap; seven windows and two skylights; suitable for photographers or any light business. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

STORES TO LET—CANAL-ST., SEVERAL FOR retail business, near Broadway. Also, an extra large store and basement in Canal, White and Park-place for wholesale. D. D. ORRELL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FIRST FLOOR and basement, 25x100, and rooms without power; also, machinery of the packing-box factory for sale, at No. 91 Mercer-st.

ROOMS—A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET AT No. 111 West 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A modern, well-built brick or brown stone high-stoop house, three or four stories, 22 to 25 feet front, in good order and well located, within the boundaries of Madison and 7th avs., 14th and 59th sts.; the price must be reasonable. Address, stating location and lowest price, W. N. H., Box No. 186 Post-office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH modern improvements, within one hour of City Hall, in exchange for good Western land or gold and silver mining property, from first hands. Principals having such a residence for exchange can make it to their interest to address, for particulars, Box No. 4,429 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

SMALL FARM WANTED—AT A MODERATE rent, with the view of purchasing hereafter, a small house and five or ten acres of land, near the seashore, within one hour and a half of New-York. Address, giving full description and terms, C. A. S., Box No. 2,226 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, IN THE VICINITY of Madison-square, between 14th and 34th sts., and in a strictly private family, rooms suitable for office and sleeping apartments, either furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Address Dr. E. S. D., at Caswell & Mack's, Fifth-av. Hotel.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country, with two or three acres of land or less, say for four or six months, on the New-Haven Railroad—Stamford, Norwalk or Fairfield; no objections to taking horse and carriage and cow beside. Address Box No. 3,290 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL, CONVENIENT HOUSE, in a genteel neighborhood, west of 3d-av., for a small private family, for one or two years, at a yearly rent of about $1,000, which will be paid promptly. Address Box No. 2,951 New-York Post-office.

ROOMS WANTED.—TWO OR THREE UNfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, by a gentleman and wife. Address, stating size, location, price, &c., G. BANCKER, American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND lot, either furnished or unfurnished, in some good neighborhood; payable in part cash and part gas stocks. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, 242 Broadway.

WANTED—A VILLAGE RESIDENCE WITHIN a reasonable distance of New-York, for part cash and part stock of a reliable New-York corporation. Address A. O. Z., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

STABLE.—WANTED TO LET A STABLE, NOT far from 16th-st. and 5th-av. Address by letter, and say the price, No. 110 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, board in a strictly private family with children; who is willing to giv instruction at his leisure, in the German and French languages and other branches; best references given. Address P. F., New-York Post-office, Box No. 233.

BOARD WANTED—AT ONCE BY A LADY, either in New-York or vicinity, in exchange for lessons in French, drawing or music. Address M. N. G., Morristown, N. J.

BOARD WANTED IN HARLEM—BY A single gentleman, in a private family of culture and refinement; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address STUDENT, Station L, Harlem, N. Y.

BROOKLYN BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN only, in a private family. Location excellent; rooms well furnished; unexceptionable references required. Apply at (or address) No. 275 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FARMER LIVING within a few rods of a depot on the Harlem Railroad and 1¾ hours from the City, has three or four rooms for the accommodation of Summer boarders; stabling for horses. Will be at No. 25 Cliff-st. on Friday and Saturday, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

TWO SPACIOUS FLOORS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, can be had until May, 1867, by a party of high standing, willing to pay liberally for a private table and an exclusive home, on Madison-av. Address W. W., Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

A LADY WISHES BOARD IN A FIRST-class house; prefers not above 23d-st.; small room required; highest references given. Address L. D. L., Station G Post-office.

NOTICE.—THE PECONIA HOUSE, GREENport, L. I., will be opened May 1; also the WYANDANK, April 1, for the Summer, under the supervision of the subscriber. A. SMITH.

A FINE SUITE OF THREE ROOMS—Second floor, with board, may be had at No. 29 West 26th-st.; best of references given and required.

BOARDING.—TO BE VACATED, MARCH 3, A very fine suit of rooms on second floor, front of No. 77 East 14th-st.; house first-class; references exchanged.

PARLOR EXTENSION AND HALL BEDROOM on first floor; also rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 34 W. 29th-st. Dinner at 6.

A ROOM TO LET—TO SUIT ONE GENTLEMAN; hot and cold water bath; dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

VENICE.

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

This large and first-rate establishment, greatly improved and enlarged, is situated in the most central position of Venice, and close to the Piazza Sn. Marco, the principal theatres and churches. The Grand Hotel Victoria, containing 180 bedrooms and private apartments, furnished with every modern requisite, has been reopened on the 14th of November, 1865, under the management of Mr. ROBERT ETZENSBERGER, so well known to American tourists from the Schweizerhof at Luzerne, and the Hotel de Rome at Rome. He is at the same time proprietor of the

HOTEL DE MILAN,

at Majolica, (near Cadenabbia,) Lake of Como—a very comfortable, quiet house, beautifully situated and admirably well adapted for persons who intend to spend some time on this charming lake.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

Great improvements and reduction in prices. The best, cheapest, most reliable, and awarded the gold medal for superiority. Circular sent free.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.
Late Tallcot & Underhill.

MEDICAL BOARDS FOR THE EXAMINATION of candidates for admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.

Boards of Medical Officers will convene at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.; Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, March 12, 1866, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before either Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, date and place of birth, and before which Board they desire to present themselves. Application to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one, nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, }
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C. }

POLAR REFRIGERATORS,
GOTHIC FURNACES,
PHOENIX GAS COOK STOVES,
KEROSENE COOK STOVES,
Wholesale and retail by
ALEX. LESLEY,
No. 605 6th-av., and No. 1310 Broadway.

KEROSENE LAMPS,
CHIMNEYS, WICK, &c., AT LOW PRICES.
BOOTH & PECK,
No. 47 Vesey-st.

NOTICE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE COLLEGIATE R. P. Dutch Church having resolved on removing the North Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., and leasing the ground, they contemplate removing the human remains interred in the vaults of said Church to their ground in Greenwood Cemetery, commencing on the 12th inst. All persons interested, having relatives or friends interred in said vaults, and wishing further information on the subject, are requested to call at the office of the Treasurer of said Church, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 6, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

AMERICAN BUCKLE—HALL'S PATENT, Aug. 8, 1865, assigned Feb. 1, 1866.—Easily applied; warranted not to slip; for gents' and ladies' shoes, suspenders, gaiters, pants, vests, hoop-skirts, &c., in sizes from ¼ inch to 1½ inch; fancy and plain. Discount to the trade. F. A. SHUCK, Manufacturer's Agent, No. 1 Pearl-st. House, Boston, Mass.

CRUTCHES.—HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER PREMIUM CRUTCHES.—The easiest, cheapest and most approved of the age, preventing paralysis of the nerves. Send for circular. LOVEJOY & TAYLOR, sole manufacturers, No. 476½ Broadway.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 274 Canal-st. to 605 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

WM. L. BATTERSON ATTENDS TO parties, &c., at $5 per evening. Orders received at No. 600 6th-av., near 40th-st.

SHOWCASES FOR SALE—OLD AND NEW, at HOFFMAN & FERREBE'S, No. 146 Chatham-st.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Polytechnic branch will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Room No. 24 Cooper Building. Topics: 1. *New Inventions and Discoveries.* 2. *Artificial Limbs.* Admission free. S. D. TILLMAN Chairman.

T. D. STETSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—At Montrose Point, about 40 miles from New-York, a beautiful place of about 8 acres, highly ornamented and improved; very accessible yet retired, and free from the vicinity of the railroad or highway; distant 1½ miles from East Haverstraw depot. For beauty of scenery and location this place is unequaled on the river—the house standing high above the water, with a view down the river 20 miles, and of views of the river also on the west and north. House is 40 feet square, with seventeen rooms in all, with hot and cold water throughout; plumbing complete, and all the comforts of a modern city house; large grapery, stables, ice-house, &c., and everything complete for a gentleman's residence; with every species of fruit in abundance that grows in the climate. There are few such places. Price $30,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE.

At Stamford, Conn., one of the finest residences in the village, near the centre, with three acres of land; main house, 50x45, with wing 40x30, furnished with water, gas, furnace, &c.; also green-house, hot and cold graperies, and outbuildings; one of the best gardens in the State, well stocked with choice fruit. Address T. J. D., Stamford, Conn.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.
COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, known as the property belonging to the estate of the late Samuel Broom, about 3½ miles above Poughkeepsie, and 2½ miles this side of Hyde Park Village, most eligibly situated on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a most beautiful view of the river for many miles above and below. This property contains about 400 acres, of which about 200 acres are woodland, and a large proportion of the balance is in a high state of cultivation, with several large apple orchards of young and thrifty trees, and all bearing fruit. The grounds are laid out with a great variety of shade and ornamental trees, fish ponds, &c., with two streams of never-failing water running nearly through the whole property. This estate is believed to be one of the most desirable country seats upon the Hudson River, between New-York and Albany. Apply to JAMES R. TAYLOR, No. 48 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH AND SHREWSBURY.—For sale, the valuable and very desirable property at Rumsen's Neck, Shrewsbury, N. J., opposite the ocean, and within sight of Long Branch, lately the residence of Henry P. Havens, deceased, consisting of roomy dwelling-house, in good order, suitable for a large family or Summer boarding-house, with barns, stables, sheds, &c., and about 40 acres of excellent farming land; possession immediately.

ALSO,

A magnificent building site directly opposite, with about 27 acres of good land; road good; two lines of railroad within a half hour's ride; with much to recommend the property to persons locating in this delightful and growing section of country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or DAVID B. KEELER, Tradesman's Fire Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—A FINE OLD COUNTRY PLACE, situated about four miles north of Rhinebeck, on the east bank of the Hudson River, containing mansion and outbuildings and about 107 acres of land. Also a beautiful farm and building site north of and adjoining the above, with good outbuildings thereon, containing 150 acres. Also another farm and building site lying on the south side of the first described parcel, containing 80 acres. Would be sold separately or together. Prices: $50,000, $40,000 and $25,000. This property is in fine condition and embraces some of the finest views on the Hudson. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

ASTORIA.—FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES FRONTING the river, on Sunswick-terrace, ten minutes from steamboat. One house contains, above the basement, 16 good rooms; is in good order; has a large stable, garden, very handsome shade trees, and nearly two acres of land. The other house is nearly new; has eleven rooms above basement; has gas, furnace, bath-room, water-closets, &c. The above houses will be leased for five years, if not sold by March 10. Inquire, either in person or by letter, of Dr. SCOTT, Astoria, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES AND FARMS FOR SALE BY PARSONS & WARD, NO. 79 CEDAR-ST.—Located at Peekskill, Newburgh, Fordham, Rye, Mamaroneck, Bloomfield, Orange, Mont Clair, Summit, Chatham, Morristown, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchin, Craneville, Plainfield, Weehawken, Bergen, Bayonne, Flushing, Ravenswood, Hudson City, North Englewood, Boiling Spring and other places. Prices $4,000 to $50,000.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND ABOUT THREE acres of land, between the villages of Nelsonville and Cold Spring, overlooking the latter village and West Point, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing and railroad depot. The house has 11 rooms. There is a barn, with fruit in abundance. Price $8,000. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on the property. For particulars, inquire of M. WILSON, resident on the premises, or of JAMES H. ELTING, at Eltingville, S. I.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Fronting and bounded by Long Island Sound, 20 miles from the City by the New-Haven Railroad; 8 acres of fine land, splendid mansion, nearly new, fine finish; finest fruit in the country, 10 years' growth; fine road, 1¼ miles from depot at Mamaroneck; cottage, two barns, with stable; and with outhouses, boat and bath houses; fine fishing and bathing; surrounded by fine country seats. Inquire of JOHN G. HADDEN, No. 135 Laurens-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON PELHAM PARK, TWO MILES from New-Rochelle depot, near the Sound and adjoining Pelham Priory; a Gothic frame house, just finishing, about 40x40, handsomely situated, commanding a view of the Sound, and finely shaded by native forest trees; new stable and five acres of land; also, building sites in the Park. A map of the Park and view of the house at P. C. BULKLEY'S, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—NEAR GREENPORT, L. I., THE place known as Walnut Grove, the residence of the late Dr. F. W. Lord. There are 52 acres of land, (17 of which are woodland,) 5 acres of pear trees; garden and lawn inclosed by blackthorn hedges. The place is bounded by Long Island Sound on the north; altogether a very desirable sea-side residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—Twenty miles from New-York; thirty acres, two thousand feet of water-front; house, green-house, barn, stables, gardener's cottage, fruit-house, a most complete plantation, vineyard and all other fruits in bearing; scenery and healthfulness unsurpassed, on the Hudson. Particulars by HENRY A. CASSEBEEN, No. 57 4th-av.

FOR SALE—EMPIRE DOOR, SASH AND BLIND Factory, on 30th-st., near 10th-av.; ground, 137x98¾ feet; building, 44x96, four stories and basement, all well lighted; walls of brick, 16 inches, with engine and locomotive boiler of fifty-horse power, and shafting, pulleys and belting, with machinery very suitable for the business now carried on, or well adapted for any woodwork, all in good running order. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—WITHIN TEN MINUTES' WALK of the Depot, at Morristown, N. J., a handsome farm of about 70 acres of land, in perfect order. On the above is the Summer farm-house, three barns and coach-house; a large number of cherries, peaches, pears, apples, &c.; also, all the small fruits. Price, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHED RESIDENCE at Yonkers, containing 12 rooms, with all conveniences, with stable attached, 3 horses, 3 carriages and sleigh and a complete outfit, for sale by a gentleman whose family are going abroad; price complete, $25,000. For particulars address YONKERS, Box No. 3,570 P. O., New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE CHEAP—THE four avenue lots at northeast corner of 11th-av. and 38th-st., with the 12 lots adjoining on the north side of 38th-st. Apply to

F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 14 Wall-st., }
SMITH CLIFT, No. 102 Broadway, } Executors.

FOR SALE—BEACH-ST.—FIVE DESIRABLE three-story modern high-stoop brick houses, Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Beach-st., near St. John's Park, each about 21 feet front by 87½ feet deep, with lease of lot from the Protestant Episcopal Society for the promotion of Religion and learning for 42 years from 1st of May next. Apply to WORRALL & CO., No. 26 Elm-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—AT STUYVESANT, situated on and overlooking the Hudson River, which for scenery and situation is unsurpassed; upon the farm is a large brick mansion, finished in modern style, and good outbuildings; the land is in good tillable order. For particulars apply to R. MURRAY, No. 46 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 408 Madison-st., and No. 201 Monroe-st., extending from street to street, and situated near the Allaire Works, and the junction of Grand-st. Apply to EMOTT, VANCOTT & JENKS, No. 15 Nassau-st., or H. P. LEAKE, No. 135 Laurens-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE WESTchester County, one mile from depot, 6 acres of land, with shade and fruit trees; house has 9 rooms; two other small houses. Price for the whole, $7,500. To rent, the largest house for $350. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A WELL-FINISHED modern house, 14 rooms, bath-room, furnace, range, about 3 acres of land, barn, henery, &c., in complete order. Inquire of S. M. TRACY, No. 101 William-st., New-York, or on the premises.

JOHN SNYDER, Park-st.

A SMALL NEW GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE—At Passaic, N. J.; pleasantly located, well built, seven rooms, pantries, closets; good garden, fruit, &c.; 45 minutes from the City by Erie Railroad. Inquire of J. S. BIDDELL, Passaic.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FINEST country residence in Queens County; house large; gas, hot and cold water, green-houses, all modern improvements; situated at Jamaica. Apply to AARON A. DEGRAUW, No. 242 South-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, THE COTTAGE-house and lot No. 130 South 2d-st., between 5th and 6th sts.; house contains 7 rooms; lot 25 by 100, with shrubbery, &c. Apply to the owner, on the premises. Price $3,300.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A DELIGHTFUL place for small family; location every way desirable; eight rooms; lot 100x185. Apply to SANGER, No. 35 Liberty-st., New-York, or YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers. Price $7,500.

FOR SALE—NO. 108 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, house and lease of lot; house four-story brick, 25 feet wide, and extra depth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE houses in West 32d and 34th sts.; fine neighborhood; in good order; price $12,000 and $14,000.

PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 97 THOMPSON-st., 25x100 feet, three-story, brick, with sub-cellar; Croton and gas throughout. For further particulars, apply to A. L. MYERS, No. 35 South William-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 140 West 39th-st., near Broadway. House 22 ft. wide. Price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLES FOR SALE—IN 17TH-ST., JUST west of 6th-av.; several choice and desirable stables, with immediate possession. For plans and full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE IN THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, near 6th-av., for sale cheap. Three-story brick, 18x55; lot 100; good order. Apply to

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, with dwelling-houses, barns, &c., within two miles of Morristown, N. J. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE, FURNISHED—FULLY furnished four-story brown-stone houses, fine locations in West 16th, 38th and 39th sts. Prices, $19,000, $26,000, and $55,000. PARSONS & WARD, 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON SEVENTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs., a three-story brick house, 17.4x42; lot 102.2; in splendid order. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—A MEDIUM sized four-story brown-stone house, [illegible] frescoed and in good order, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, No. 103 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, IN ONE OF the best streets, near Madison-square. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

DRAINAGE AND LANDSCAPE.

We make surveys, plans and estimates for the drainage and improvement of farms, country seats, parks, cemeteries, &c.; also, take charge of and superintend the work in all its branches. CHECKERING & CO.,
Drainage, Landscape and Civil Engineers,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS
AT AUCTION.
Ten lots embracing every advantage New-York affords,
only a few steps from Park entrance,
only 125 feet east of 5th-av.,
opposite site of the Grand Hotel.
Excavation for hotel foundation already commenced.
It is intended to be the finest in the United States.
Five lots on 58th-st., five on 59th-st.

Sewer on 58th-st., according to Croton Department maps, is over 24 feet below surface. These lots being also between 5th and Madison avs., are on the line of the best improvements. They will be offered at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at noon. Maps, &c., at office of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE.
REAL ESTATE IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Two dwellings, both recently built in modern style, one frame, containing 16 rooms, the other stone, containing 10 rooms; barns, carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good condition; a variety of choice fruit, one to thirty acres superior land, located in central part of the village, five to ten minutes' drive, ten to fifteen minutes' walk from railroad depot, one hour from New-York.

Terms easy. Apply on premises, or to JAMES L. ANDRUS, No. 41 Warren-st.; and Z. S. CRANE and WM. JACOBUS, Montclair.

FARM FOR SALE—170 ACRES, ABOUT A quarter of a mile from the Long Island Railroad, where there is a turn-out for lading or unlading freight; located between Yaphank and Manor Stations, 60 miles from New-York; 80 acres rich soil, under good cultivation, the balance being wood-land; new and commodious farm-house, with good outbuildings; excellent and plentiful supply of water can be obtained from wells 10 to 20 feet deep, on any part of the farm; for cultivation of grass and grain this land is superior to any on the line of the railroad in Brookhaven, and is conveniently located for market gardening, for which it is well adapted. Apply to JAMES H. WEEKS, Yaphank, L. I.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT of 115 acres, known as Plum Point, on the west shore of the Hudson, 2½ miles from Newburgh and same distance from the entrance to the Highlands. Front on the river one mile—a gravelly beach, and water-grant from the State to the channel. No description can give a correct idea of its commanding position, natural advantages, extensive pleasure-grounds and superb views, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Land very best quality. Fine large mansion, &c., in excellent order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 38 South-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., THE late residence of Jonas H. Phelps, deceased, 47 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, situated in the centre of the village, nearly opposite the new stone church. The house contains 12 rooms; hall running through it, double parlors, high ceilings, large sloping and finely shaded lawn in front, large cistern, good well of water, large garden and ample room for stables, &c., in the rear. Price $6,000. Apply to JOHN W. TAYLOR, Westport; H. H. TAYLOR, No. 215 Front-st.; G. M. PHELPS, American Telegraph Office, Broadway, and No. 55 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—ELEGANT country and city residence combined, situated on high ground, magnificent view, large modern house, containing 15 rooms, all modern improvements, gas, piazza on three sides, extensive outbuildings, garden room, every variety of fruit; perfectly healthy surroundings; unexceptionable house, situated in the centre of a six-acre lot, beautifully laid out in shrubbery and lawn; only 15 minutes from depot. Apply to LYON, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in the vicinity of this City, situated on the Hudson, about one mile south of Hastings; it has 18 rooms, with gas and water throughout; all necessary outbuildings, plenty of fruit and shade trees; 17 acres of good land (more can be had if desired.) This place needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Apply to GILMAN DUDLEY, on the premises, or to R. S. LUQUEER & CO., No. 81 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT RHINEBECK, ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, an elegant country residence and farm, 125 acres of choice land, with water grant; shore bold, mansion large, lawns deeply shaded, mountain river and inland views superb; for healthfulness unsurpassed; distant from New-York City by express trains three hours. For circular description apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counsellor, &c., No. 54 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—18 miles from Jersey City, 1 mile from depot, on Northern New-Jersey Railroad, consisting of 26 acres of land; dwelling in French style of architecture, heated by steam; gardener's cottage, laundry, stable, poultry house, ice-house, &c. Price, including stock, farming utensils, &c., $30,000. Inquire of S. S. SAXTON, No. 58 Exchange-place.

$4,000.—THE ADVERTISER HAS A moderate business to which he is unable to devote his attention without neglecting more important interests, and which he therefore proposes to sell. It will yield a reasonable profit to any person of industrious habits and fair business capacity, who has the above amount to invest. Address MANUFACTURERS, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone private residence, No. 81 Grand-st., corner of Warren, Jersey City; has all the modern improvements; is a first-class house, and in fine order; will be sold for one-third the price that a similar house can be bought for in New-York; price $15,000. Apply to EVAN JONES, No. 19 Montgomery-st., or to WARD & McGOWN, No. 99 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

A DESIRABLE AND PLEASANTLY located farm or country residence of 54 acres, six in wood, balance highly improved, well fenced, watered by the Saddle River, six acres of choice fruit, grapes, peaches, &c.; with good house, 10 rooms, and outbuildings, all in order, within 20 miles of Jersey City and near depots; this property sold at a bargain. For full particulars apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house, No. 82 Lexington-av., for sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice, new brown-stone front house, No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; all modern improvements and in good order. For letter to see the [illegible], apply to
JOHN FOLE[illegible] No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, near Summit, N. J., easy of access to New-York, beautiful land and water scenery, commodious house, barn, ice and carriage-houses; about 20 acres of land; price $10,000. Apply to Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st., from 10 to 3 except Tuesday and Friday, or to D. W. BONNEL, Summit, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.

Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLING HOUSES, HATTER'S shop and outbuildings, with lot attached of about three acres, at Millburn, N. J.; the premises will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit; title good; terms easy. Apply on the premises to WILLIAM PETTIGREW or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—HAMILTON-PARK—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, four first-class brick houses, Winter and Summer residences, containing gas, water, and all modern conveniences, with stables, gardens, fruit, &c. Apply to Mr. HAMILTON, No. 122 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, SMALL COUNTRY place, 8 rooms, 1½ acres of land, large outbuildings, on high ground, perfectly healthy, surroundings first-class, all in perfect order. Price $5,000. Cars pass the door every hour. Apply to J. S. PESHINE, No. 200 Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., A SHORT distance from the depot, a new modern-built house, fourteen rooms, with nearly two acres of land, situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. Inquire at the depot, Greenwich, or of D. B. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY-SECOND-ST., FIFTH AND 6th avs., four-story high-stoop, built by the day; property restricted all round; also, No. 137 East 50th-st., partly furnished, $20,000; also, in 52d-st., 1st-av., three-story high-stoop. Apply to S. M. STYLES, No. 137 East 50th-st., at 1 or 6 P. M.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A NEW, large and well-built house, with modern improvements, near Valley Station. Plank walk all the way. Also, a very ornamental cottage adjoining. For plans, terms, &c., apply to the owner, A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 52 Cedar-st., up stairs.

SPLENDID FARM IN WESTCHESTER County, near Rye Station, for sale at a bargain, containing about 150 acres superior land (30 in woodland); good dairy farm, well watered, fine orchard; house, 10 rooms; fair outbuildings. Apply to

PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HANDSOME three-story brown-stone front high-stoop house and lot, 20x45x100, No. 500 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, with furniture. Also, farm of 40 acres, on the Yonkers side of the Bronx River, at Mount Vernon, Westchester Co. Apply to A. S. FRASER, No. 234 Pearl-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Three-quarters of a mile from the depot of the Hudson River Railroad at Tarrytown; house first-class, new, and well adapted for Summer and Winter residence; together with five acres of land attached. For further particulars, apply to E. COFFIN, 27 Nassau-st.

THE ELEGANT PROPERTY, KNOWN as Hunter's Island, to lease for a term of years or for sale: handsome mansion, with 280 acres; extensive views; grounds handsomely laid out; well calculated for a large hotel; possession immediately. Apply for further particulars to E. H. LUDLOW, & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY NEW BRICK house, complete, with all the modern improvements, on 83d-st., near Central Park. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. interest. For particulars address Box No. 3,812 Post-office, or inquire at No. 169 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., A HOUSE, barn and outbuildings, and 15 acres of land, beautifully situated on Saugatuck River, half a mile from depot. For particulars, inquire at Fourth National Bank, New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., Mondays and Thursdays, or at Westport, of W. STAPLES.

FOR SALE LOW—AT NEWARK, N. J., A DESIRABLE residence in the centre of the city, within five minutes of the depots; has 16 rooms with modern improvements, a large garden, with fruit and shrubbery. Apply at No. 59 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—A FOUR-STORY and basement high-stoop brown-stone house, in thorough order, on south side of 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire of WM. GALE, Jr., No. 487 Broadway.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid.

GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

STAMFORD PLACES FOR SALE—VILLAGE places and country seats; also farms; prices ranging from $3,000 to $4,000 to $30,000. Apply to ALBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, WITH BULKHEAD nearly 300 feet front, in Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing or storage purposes. Apply to J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 22 Park-row, New-York.

CORTLANDT-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—[illegible]

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A VERY SUBSTANTIALLY made brick house, 14 rooms, [illegible]; location every way desirable. Price $12,000. Apply to SANGER, No. 35 Liberty-st., New-York, or YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE in New-Jersey, 3 miles from depot at Plainfield; location remarkably healthy. Rent, $150. Inquire of Rev. I. S. DAVISON, No. 2 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. [illegible] [illegible]-st., near 6th-av., 25 feet wide, with modern improvements; house in good order; possession at once, if wanted. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm of the late Singleton Mitchell, deceased, at Manhasset, town of North Hempstead, Queens County, L. I. It contains 117 acres, and is beautifully situated on the easterly side of Cow Bay; a white sandy shore along the bay for three-quarters of a mile. It is within 1¼ miles of the terminus of the North Shore Railroad, 3½ miles from the Roslyn depot, on the branch of Long Island Railroad, 4½ miles from Sands Point steamboat wharf, and 5½ miles from steamboat wharf at Great Neck. There are three places of worship within 1½ miles, viz.: Reformed Dutch, Episcopal and Friends Meeting. For further particulars, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to WM. K. HINMAN,
No. 169 South-st., New-York.

CHEAP RENT.

Farm for sale to close an estate; one of the finest farms in New-Jersey, on the Woodbridge and Rahway Railroad; station on the premises; trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st; five trains a day. Price $13,000. For particulars apply to JOHN J. MORRIS, No. 58 University-place, or A. H. BRITTON, Globe Fire Insurance Co.

FOR SALE—WYNNESTOWE—THE RESIDENCE of the late Wm. H. Ranlett, architect, on the Saddle River, within 20 miles of New-York and 1½ miles from Hohokus Depot, on the Erie Railroad. The main building is of brown-stone; the whole house is of good size, heated throughout with steam, and conservatory attached; these with the barn and numerous outbuildings are in good order, including a well filled ice-house. The farm contains about 40 acres under a high state of cultivation; two cottages for laborers are on the place. The orchards are filled with the choicest fruit and the garden with various fruits and vines. The grounds are tastefully laid out and the situation is perfectly healthy; a never-failing trout stream runs through the premises. Inquire of N. ORR, No. 52 John-st., or DANIEL LOW, No. 29 Broadway, and on the premises. Price $20,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., on Clinton-av., a fine residence, entirely new, finished last Summer; built in the most solid manner, all brick (double walls) and brown-stone, slate roof, basement hall tiled, main hall black walnut and cherry, spacious black-walnut stairs, large airy rooms, bath, gas and all conveniences, with large brick stable for four horses, and about four or seven acres of land, with ornamental trees; location entirely healthy; fine view and air. Apply to A. RODEWALD, No. 30 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT AND TWO dwellings. A gentleman wishing to travel will sell his house, with orchard of choice fruit, garden, beautiful lawn and grounds, grove, large flowing brook and ten or thirty acres, as desired, with or without furniture, horses, cows, poultry, &c., situated on the north side of Staten Island, ten minutes from the ferry, one of the most comfortable and desirable residences; also, a cottage and three acres, garden, fruit, brook, &c.; also, a dwelling, four lots, close to the ferry. Inquire of S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM OF 40 OR 20 acres, at Jamaica, L. I., only nine miles from New-York; buildings new and in good order; land in the very best condition.

Also, a country seat, corner of Van Wyck and Chichester avs., 38x32, two stories, and an 18 foot on the rear, in perfect order.

Inquire of E. W. VAN VOORHIS,
No. 168 East 38th-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE NEAR Kingsbridge, formerly occupied by T. Bailey Myers, Esq., about one mile from Spuyten Duyvil Station, on Hudson River Railroad; large stone house, hot and cold water, bath-room and furnace in the house; stable, gardener's cottage and large garden; plenty of fruit and shade trees, beautiful situation and perfectly healthy; about 15 acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 25 miles from New-York, three minutes' walk from depot; good, commodious dwelling and outbuildings; large supply of fruit; commanding view; nine acres of land; more if desired; price $9,000. Also, one containing 20 acres; price $5,000. Apply to DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, ACTIVE MEAT MARKET and slaughter business, in the upper part of the City, with increasing demand; no stand in the City that can compare with it in the class of customers; to a party having means and a knowledge of the business it is a rare chance, the owner having interests in another State. Apply to A. B. MILLS, No. 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 22.

DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE two three-story houses Nos. 134 and 136 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with modern improvements. For cards of admission apply to

JAMES N. GIFFORD,
No. 101 Water-st., from 12 to 3½ P. M.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A most superior dwelling-house, 13 rooms, furnace, bath-room, &c. Will be sold with or without furniture. Lot 110 by 300 feet. Ten minutes' walk from railroad station. Apply to

S. S. HALSEY, Morristown, N. J.;
or V. B. KING, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW—A LARGE AND ELEGANT building accommodating 300 boarders; suitable for a school or a Summer boarding-house, on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Locality distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery. Price $10,000.

G. G. SAXE, No. 131 Grand-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR WHITE PLAINS, A VALUABLE farm, (120 acres,) every way desirable, good house and outbuildings; will be sold on favorable terms, and if not sold by March 15, will be rented. Apply to Hon. W. H. ROBINSON, White Plains, or HARRISON PRICE, No. 92 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 200 ACRES AT ISLIP, L. I., opposite Fire Island, with half mile front on the South Bay; good bathing, fishing and gaming; has three large trout ponds; large house and outbuildings; will be sold together or in two parcels. Apply to HENRY C. PLATT, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—95-ACRE FARM, HIGHLY IMPROVED, fine dwelling, farm-house and outbuildings, together with stock and crops, 20 miles from New-York, in New-Jersey, and near a depot; immediate possession given. Apply to P. M. REYNOLDS, No. 92 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., THE new, well-built house of the subscriber, containing 12 rooms, Main-st.; good location; depth of lot from 200 to 300 feet; in rear fine water view. Address or apply to T. C. PERRY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop dwelling on 27th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; brown-stone front, and finished with all the improvements. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass., built by Mr. Edward Leavitt, and known as Pine Cliff. Also a farm, with residence, farm-house, &c. Inquire of W. STANLEY, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN Westchester County, 12 miles from Madison-square, one mile from Riverdale, on the Post Road; large house and carriage-house, and fine large shade-trees; 4 to 5 acres. Apply to B. BARNES, No. 4 Jauncey Court.

AT ASTORIA—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A commodious residence, furnished or unfurnished; gas, furnace and range; house pleasantly located and well shaded; ground, about one acre. Apply to H. WHITTEMORE, 88 Liberty-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HIGH-stoop house, No 91 East 87th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; all the modern improvements. Price $7,000. Inquire of W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery, from 8 to 10 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the three-story high-stoop house, corner Lexington-av. and 27th-st.; house and lot full sized; is handsomely furnished, and all the modern improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT KINGSBRIDGE, ON THE HARLEM River, Kingsbridge Terrace, the residence of Geo. H. Peck, Esq., containing 13 acres. Inquire on the premises, or of THOS. VEITCH, No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE and lot in 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house furnished, and now renting for $550 per month; can be bought for $26,000, if applied for at once to

JOSEPH McGUIRE, No. 125 3d-av.

ALL PERSONS HAVING IMPROVED or unimproved real estate in this City for sale, are invited to send particulars of the same to my office. N. B.—No charge made unless a sale be effected. JOSEPH McGUIRE, Real Estate Broker, No. 125 3d-av.

$1,900 FOR A TWO-STORY NEW house, eight acres, in New-Jersey, quarter of a mile from the Bay; fishing, gunning, &c.; near store, churches, schools; neighborhood good; pleasantly located, and terms easy. A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall-st.

$8,500.—FOR A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED country residence in Fairfield County, Conn., with 8 acres; house two stories, 40 feet square, with kitchen extension, fine barn, good view of the Sound. Apply at No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 27.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 226 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., containing all modern improvements, in good order. Inquire of A. TUSKA, No. 245 Canal-st., or on the premises.

EXCELLENT GRAIN AND GRASS FARM—213 acres; buildings complete; timber, water and fruit; price low and terms easy.

JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAHWAY, N. J., A HANDSOME brick house, with barn; lot 185x100, well improved; will be sold cheap. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st., between Nassau and William sts.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HANDSOME HOUSE, with wing, 12 rooms, garden, &c.; fine location, corner 2d-av. and 3d-st., Mount Vernon, Westchester County. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT dwelling on 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., built in the best manner, and offered at a low price. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP dwelling on north side of 28th-st., near 9th-av., finished, with all the modern improvements; price, $8,500. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 42D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., an elegant stone house, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$3,500 WILL PURCHASE A TWO-STORY and basement brick house and lot in one of the most desirable localities in Williamsburgh.

J. F. & R. A. YOUNG, No. 321 3d-st., New-York.

WILL BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE, 94 acres of splendid land; good buildings, choice fruit, healthy location; only $4,200; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—ON ORANGE Mountain, 1½ miles from depot, sixty acres, containing a number of building sites, with magnificent views. Address Box No. 1,774 New-York.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON Heights, Inwood, Kingsbridge, Spuytenduyvil and Sing-Sing. Inquire of THOMAS VEITCH, No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—THE well known family residence of C. Gignoux, Esq., 20 acres fronting on the Bay; water rights, graperies, greenhouse, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st.

A NEAT TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house in East 51st-st. for sale cheap; also one in 52d-st., with ground for stable.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, No. 125 3d-av.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., having a front of 22 feet, for sale by

JOSEPH McGUIRE, No. 125 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON Beekman-place, 50th-st. Apply to

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID FARM, 125 ACRES, FINE buildings, choice fruit; if bought within ten days will be sold at a discount. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 236 78th-st., near 3d-av. Price $6,000. Inquire on premises.

J. B. HAMMOND.

FOR SALE—BRICK STABLE NO. 127 WEST 19th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

VILLAGE LOTS, &C.—FOR SALE AT North Englewood, N. J., 15 miles from New-York City, opposite Riverdale, on the Hudson River, nearly 500 acres of land, consisting of valuable and eligible village sites, timber land and water rights, on the Hudson River.

This property is now being sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply to HENRY A. SWIFT, Barclay-st., New-York; Prof. MAHAN, West Point, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

STORE PROPERTY FRONTING THE PARK FOR SALE.—The brown-stone building and lot No. 245 Broadway, with entrance also from Murray-st., for sale to close an interest. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

20 on the North River	$8,000 to $20,000
5 at Kensico and White Plains	5,000 to 15,000
5 at Mamaroneck	5,000 to 15,000
25 at Rye and Portchester	1,500 to 30,000
15 at Greenwich and Stamford	2,000 to 25,000
20 at Bloomfield and Rahway	2,000 to 20,000

And others in all parts of New-York and New-Jersey at from $1,500 to $40,000. S. F. IRELAND, 152 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT WILTON, Conn., 2½ hours from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad to Norwalk, thence by Norwalk and Danbury Railroad to Wilton. A double house, two stories, hall 7½ feet wide running through the house, contains ten rooms above basement, ceilings high, closets large and in every room, attic large and airy, plenty of cellar room, beside basement kitchen and dining-room; yard 117x[illegible] feet, well shaded and prettily laid out; a garden plat 110x56 feet; also an orchard of grafted fruit; whole front 348 feet, and a small barn and wood-shed. Whole amount of land 2½ acres. The property is one-half mile from depot, one-quarter mile from Episcopal and three-quarters mile from Congregational churches; excellent schools within short distance. Inquire of L. J. CURTIS, Norwalk, Conn., or A. D. SHEPARD, No. 1 Wall-st., New-York.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL PLACE FOR SALE—On the lower borders of Dutchess County, 2½ hours from New-York by the Harlem Railroad. The situation and buildings are among the finest in the country, and the landscape is the perfection of beauty. Attached to the homestead are a large farm and ample forest; fish and game abundant; some mineral wealth. This property is completely adapted for a first-class farmer, a private school, a sanitary retreat, a gentleman's residence, or the entertainment of Summer guests. It is also susceptible of a large and easy income in a variety of ways. Price of the whole property $18,000, and cheaper at $30,000 than the property which is daily selling. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Rooms Nos. 37 and 38.

$150,000.—VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The leading hotel in the most fashionable watering-place in the vicinity of New-York, with six cottages, billiard and bowling alleys, gas-works, ice-houses filled, very extensive stables and outbuildings, horses, stages, carriages, &c., a-1 furnished complete, ready to open without further expense; accommodations for 600 guests. Price $150,000; $60,000 cash, balance upon time. Property nets 30 per cent. yearly upon valuation. None but hotel men that have the cash required and want to purchase need answer.

BLAKE & DUDLEY, No. 54 William-st.

JAMAICA FARM FOR SALE—EMBRACING about 100 acres luxurious garden land, in the highest fertility, 15 miles by rail from Brooklyn ferries, susceptible of a very large and profitable development. As a residence, this property combines the advantages of immediate access to the City, entire healthfulness, good society, and pleasant interior and water views; buildings excellent. As a farm, little need be said of it; everybody knows that farming is profitable when it is carried on under the eaves of Fulton Market. This is one of the cheapest estates of the kind within 20 miles of New-York. Price $20,000. A family, knowing what health and comfort are, would not be long in seeing it. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Rooms Nos. 37 and 38.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FOUR-story brown-stone, (nearly new,) full size and strictly first-class house on Lexington-av, frescoed and encaustic, elaborately decorated and furnished in the most complete and costly manner. Also, if desired, can be had with the above a stable, handsomely fitted up for five horses, (stalls above ground,) within four blocks of the house. Terms easy. For particulars and permits to view the property, apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.
or ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, a very desirable country residence for Summer or Winter, in complete order, and with all the modern improvements, commanding position and fine view of the Hudson River, and a short distance from the depot; good barn, stables, outhouses, &c. The property will be sold with the furniture, horses, carriages, wagons, &c., if desired. For particulars apply to

EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, A SPLENDID MANSION, price $30,000; also one for $12,000; also the four-story brick house, No. 11 Ashland-place; also the four-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 156 and 158 East 14th-st.; also, the large double house No. 45 Grove-st. Also, to let or for sale, three handsome cottages near Paterson, N. J. Apply to GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, No. 91 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situate near the Village of Sing Sing, and overlooking the Hudson; has a good house, with 14 rooms, nice carriage-house, choice water and good conveniences, with about three acres of land and some pleasant groves. A remarkably fine place for a family of children. Price, $6,000; well worth $7,500. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Rooms No. 37 and 38.

TO LET—SITUATED ON LITTLE NECK BAY, near Flushing, L. I., a large house fully furnished, with grounds, garden and other conveniences, the residence of the late A. H. Mickle, within nine miles of the City and a few minutes' walk of a depot, whence cars will run in July. For terms apply to WM. R. LAWRENCE, No. 36 Broadway, or on the premises of Mrs. A. H. MICKLE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE LARGE country seat of R. F. Carman, at High Bridge, with nine acres of land and water front; house first class, with coach-house and stable, gardener's house, two graperies, green-house, rose-house, ice-house, with gas and water; garden the best on this island, and possession immediately. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 106 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house and two lots of ground on 124th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; can be purchased with or without furniture.

For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY MODERN built house, No. 166 West 11th-st.; house in very good order; large basement, furnace, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout the house; cellar very large and airy; width of lot 22 feet 6 inches; depth 123 feet 7 inches. For particulars, apply at No. 15 South William-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE — A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Peekskill, 1½ miles east of the railroad station; a fine new house, with 15 rooms, having a commanding view of the Hudson River; outbuildings mostly new and in good order, and 20 acres of excellent land; price $9,000. Inquire on the premises of CHARLES M. MARVIN, or of WM. A. HARDING, No. 85 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE PLOT OF ground, containing about 30 lots, with the large stone mansion house, stable, &c., on the East River, between 61st and 63d sts., making a very desirable gentleman's residence. If the above is not sold by the 15th inst., it will be rented with the furniture. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY PLEASANT AND DESIRABLE residence, near 84th-st., in view of the East River, &c.; house brick and brown-stone, three stories, 21x50; contains 13 rooms, Croton, gas, &c.; part of the furniture if desired. Apply to the owner, 1st-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

FOR SALE—A QUARRY OF FINE MARBLE ON the Hudson, recently discovered; a short distance from the City; also an iron ore mine near Cold Spring; or would make arrangements with responsible parties to work the same. Apply to GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, No. 91 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, with all the modern improvements, with seven acres of ground, situated on the banks of the Hudson at Inwood, 30 minutes from 30th-st., by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to THOMPSONS SONS & CO., No. 43 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON River, a large modern-built house, furnished or unfurnished, with 8 acres of land, gardener's cottage, barn, &c.; fine view of river. For particulars apply to CHARLES ROGERS, No. 2½ Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., TWO miles from Cos Cob Station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and one hour's ride from New-York, a country residence, with 110 acres of land.

WRIGHT, CARTER & CO., No. 62 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house; parlor story, black walnut doors, walnut blinds, and plate glass; the design, material and finish of the very best kind. Inquire on the premises, No. 97 East 60th-st., near Lexington-av.

47TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, in superior order, for sale, or would take a small City house or country place in part payment.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

CORNER PROPERTY FOR SALE—TWO four-story brown-stone fronts; modern improvements, with two stores; best business property up town; will pay 20 per cent. Apply to the owner, D. H. BROWN, No. 478 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, FIVE MINUTES from depot, a neat cottage house, 11 rooms, gas, furnace, &c., &c., in excellent order; garden, stable and carriage-house; plenty shade; location healthy; price $6,500. COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the four-story English basement brown-stone front house, No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.; 20x60xhalf the block. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 252 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone house and lot No. 204 2d-av.; lot 17¾x108; house 17¾x50; front and back stairs; elegant mantels; all modern improvements and in complete order. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A BEAUTIFUL and complete residence, with six acres of ground, located about half a mile from the station of Hudson River Railroad. Price, $35,000. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Rooms Nos. 37 and 38.

A FIRST-RATE THREE-STORY BRICK house for sale, 25x45x98, in Houston-st., near Thompson; must be sold; immediate possession; $10,000.

D. D. ORRELL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE at $55 per acre; 134 acres at Monroe Village on Erie Railway, 50 miles from New-York. Address T. B. BROOKS, Monroe, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 38TH-ST., FOUR COMFORTABLE and convenient four-story brick houses, with the modern conveniences; price $10,000 each. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 GRAMERCY Park, East 20th-st., 26.3x92. For further particulars apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

TWO HANDSOME COTTAGE DWELLINGS for sale near South Orange, N. J. Apply at the drug-store, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, A FOUR-STORY brick store, on main business street; lot 25.6 by 100.

WRIGHT, CARTER & CO., No. 62 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., four three-story brick houses, together. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

BASSETT'S GOLD PENS

Are made of the finest stock, and are the most [illegible] GOLD PENS used.

C. R. BASSETT, Manufacturer,
No. 204 Broadway, New-York.
Opposite City Hall.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 302 Washington-st., near Reade.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

A Valuable Paper for Preservation and Reference.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following important political documents:

I.

President Johnson's Great Speech on Washington's Birthday.

II.

A Report of the Great Union Mass Meeting in this City, Feb. 22, with the Speeches of Secretary Seward and Hon. H. J. Raymond.

III.

The Letter of Gov. Cox, of Ohio, Reporting His Interview with President Johnson.

IV.

The Speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens Before the Georgia Legislature, on Washington's Birthday.

This speech of Mr. Stephens, which was telegraphed from Milledgeville to the TIMES exclusively, has since been revised and corrected in accordance with the Official Report.

Beside these documents, the WEEKLY TIMES contains interesting INTELLIGENCE FROM WASHINGTON; FOREIGN NEWS, with a letter from our London correspondent and important diplomatic correspondence; two pages of Editorials upon the important topics of the day, the usual summary of Foreign and Domestic News, and

Two Columns of Agricultural Matter, Specially Prepared for the Times.

Copies of the WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

Subscription rates Two Dollars a year. No clubs.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, March 1, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY. Characters by Messrs. Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. Donaldson, Kemble Mason, Andrews, Bland, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. Wilkins, &c., in the cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, March 1, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Farren, Maeder, Burke, H. Chapman, Everett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 1, commencing at 8 o'clock, REALITY. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Holston, Geo. Holland, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Emma Le Brun, Mrs. Timoney, Miss Kate Barrett and Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, March 1, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CINDERELLA E LA COMARE; Or, the LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, and USED UP.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway,
THIS EVENING, March 1, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GIRALDA and THE KING'S GARDENER. Characters by the Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 1, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE and LIVE INDIAN. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, March 1, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ATONEMENT; OR, THE CHILD STEALER. Characters by Messrs. Barton Hill, G. C. Davenport, Miss Lucille Western, Miss H. Osborne, Mrs. E. Wright, Miss A. Seidler.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, March 1, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK and GILL WENT UP THE HILL, and a Favorite Farce. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, Master Timothy and Mlle. Martinetti.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, March 1, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER, WITH THE ARRAY OF LOVELY CHILDREN.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 1, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, VULCAN AT THE FORGE; POLLY ANN; THE DEAD DUCKS, and THE CHALLENGE DANCE. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 1—Exhibition of GEORGE H. HALL'S PICTURES, FIGURE, FRUIT AND FLOWER SUBJECTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 1—Exhibition of Church's celebrated picture, "TWILIGHT IN THE TROPICS," and 200 other Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, March 1, commencing at 8 o'clock, CORRIE'S ILLUSTRATED TOUR OF SCOTLAND.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 1, SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT BALL.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 1, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. GOLDBECK'S PIANO-FORTE CONCERT, assisted by Miss Sterling, contralto; Mr. G. G. Rockwood, tenor, and Mr. J. B. Mills, pianist.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st., between Court and Clinton sts.
THIS EVENING, March 1, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, Italian Opera, DON SEBASTIAN. Director, Max Maretzek.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST,
Corner of 35th-st. and Lexington-av.
THIS EVENING, March 1, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND ORGAN CONCERT by Mr. George W. Morgan, assisted as accompanyist by Mr. G. W. Colby. Vocalists: Miss Zelda Harrison, Contralto, and M. Giorgio Koecké, Baritone.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
THIS EVENING, March 1, commencing at 8 o'clock, BIRTHDAY CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution to fix the rate of mileage for officers. Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to establish a Hydrographic Office in the Navy Department. Mr. STEWART presented a concurrent resolution of the Nevada Legislature, asking for the speedy trial of JEFF. DAVIS. Mr. JOHNSON presented the credentials of WM. F. PERRY, Senator-elect from South Carolina, which were ordered to lie on the table. On resuming the consideration of the concurrent resolution, Mr. NYE addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution. Mr. STEWART opposed the measure, and sustained the policy of President JOHNSON.

In the House the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment was resumed. Mr. DAVIS spoke against the measure, believing that the Southern States were not out of the Union, and had not lost any of their rights under the Constitution. Mr. WOODBRIDGE favored the amendment on the ground of its necessity. At the same time he expressed his confidence in the honesty and patriotism of the President. Mr. BINGHAM supported the amendment, contending that it in no respect interfered with the rights of the States. Mr. CONKLING moved that the subject be postponed to the second Tuesday in April next, which was adopted by a vote of 113 to 36. Mr. ELDRIDGE's motion to lay the subject on the table was lost—yeas, 41; nays, 110.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced further to secure the people of the State from involuntary servitude, but whether reference is had to the oppressions of landlords or gas companies or monopolies in general or municipal governments in particular, is not stated. The bill providing for the restoration of securities deposited with the Insurance Department by the life insurance companies of other States was passed. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted referring to a select committee, without debate, all resolutions bearing upon national topics, was lost. A series of resolutions was introduced sustaining the President, at the same time declaring a Freedmen's Bureau, under certain limitations, to be needed, and expressing confidence in the permanence and integrity of the Union Party. The bill prohibiting the authorities of New-York City or County from disposing of any real estate belonging to said City or County was amended so as not to interfere with the sale of a site for a post-office, and read a third time and passed. In the Assembly, the Speaker offered resolutions supporting Congress in its late action and expressing the hope that the differences between the Executive and the Legislature may be speedily harmonized. The resolutions were made the order for this evening.

A bill was reported making an appropriation for the construction of a new capitol. Made the special order for the 13th of March. A bill was noticed to afford better protection of passengers and emigrants arriving at New-York; also a bill for the better protection of life and property on steamboats; also a bill to widen Park Row and Broadway, by removing the sidewalk on the easterly, southerly and westerly boundaries of the City Hall Park; also to compel the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to remove rails from certain streets; also to secure the safe construction and management of railroads; also a bill to authorize the construction of Rand's elevated railway in Whitehall and other streets in New-York City.

GENERAL NEWS.

Official news from Mexico, to the 2d instant, is received. The French troops that had started from Chihuahua to attack El Paso, the seat of the National Government, had returned, and it was reported that they were to leave the province.

As an evidence that "Texas is about to assume her position as the great cotton factor of the world," the Galveston *Bulletin* says a company of Galveston and Houston capitalists have already purchased twenty blocks of ground and ten wharf privileges west of BEAN's wharf, for the sum of $400,000 specie, and paid one-fourth of that sum as the first installment; the balance in three, six and nine months. Buildings are to be erected on the grounds.

From Texas, further advices in regard to the proceedings of the State Convention are received. A liberal and humane policy toward the freedmen has been adopted by such a vote as can hardly fail to insure its successful operation. This action, combined with the excellent tone of Gov. HAMILTON's message, are evidences that the State intends to place itself in a position to secure readmission to the Union at the earliest possible moment.

Gen. HOWARD has received a report from Gen. FISK, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Tennessee, in which he reports that in education, industry, justice and good order, there is a steady advancement. The Superintendents, chosen generally from among the citizens, have earnestly and successfully labored to placed the freedmen in good homes, at fair wages, or for a share of the crops raised. Preparations are being made for vigorous industry in the coming year.

The Macon *Journal* says that so far as the South at large is concerned, Northern and all other white immigrants will not only be free from any other annoyances, than such as are common to the whole people, but also, that such immigration is generally desired by the people.

Gov. FENTON yesterday nominated for Sanitary Commissioners, under the new Metropolitan Health Bill, Mr. JACKSON L. SCHULTZ and Drs. WILLARD PARKER and JOHN C. STONE, of New-York, and Dr. JAMES CRANE, of Brooklyn. Mr. SCHULTZ is a leather merchant, doing business in the "Swamp."

It is rumored that the wife of a member of Congress from one of the Western States has commenced an action against him for a divorce, and that the trial will disclose some piquant features of fashionable society at the metropolis.

The stove-founders of Albany, Troy and Buffalo held a meeting at Troy on the 27th inst. for the purpose of taking initiatory steps toward a National organization, and resisting the demands of the Iron Moulders' Union.

On the 23d inst., the boiler in MOORE & Co.'s foundry, at Oshkosh, Wis., exploded, killing four persons. CHARLES HOGE, one of the owners, was severely injured. The building was completely demolished.

The Syracuse *Journal* has a report that Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, of that city, has been offered the Collectorship of this port by President JOHNSON.

The peach crop for 1866, in the fruit-growing region of Ohio, has been hopelessly destroyed by the cold weather.

LOCAL NEWS.

On the occasion of the retirement from office of Mr. WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police Board, the forty-two captains of the Metropolitan Police District assembled at headquarters, yesterday, and bade that gentleman formal adieu. Subsequently, at a meeting, of which Superintendent KENNEDY was Chairman and Inspector CARPENTER Secretary, Inspectors DILKS and FOLK and Capts. TODD, WOGLOM, and SPEIGHT were appointed a committee to draw up and cause to be handsomely engrossed and presented to Mr. MCMURRAY, a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the Police Captains of the Metropolitan District.

The Committee appointed yesterday by the Board of Supervisors to investigate the charges of corruption made against the New County Court-house Committee, met yesterday afternoon, but owing to the absence of Mr. ELY, who was not prepared with his interrogatories, the investigation was adjourned till Friday, at 2 P. M. Mr. ELY obtained a *mandamus* by application to the Supreme Court, compelling the Committee, against whom the charges are brought, to place their books in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, that they may be open to the public according to law.

In the case of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, already reported, Mr. JOHN K. HACKETT, of this City, was yesterday appointed Receiver, and filed bonds in the sum of $50,000. Mr. JOHN E. DEVLIN and JOHN R. MARTIN are his sureties. A telegram from Albany informs us that Mr. E. A. STANSBURY, a former President of the Company, has also been appointed Receiver. If this be so, there will doubtless be a conflict as to who has a right to act in the premises.

An alternative *mandamus* was yesterday granted by Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, on the petition of JOSEPH F. DALY against the Board of Supervisors. The motion is made to compel this Board to allow an inspection of their books, records, &c., relative to the expenses of the New Court-house now in course of construction. The Court decided the Board must open their books for inspection, or show cause on Monday next why they should not do so.

The representatives of the various Workingmen's Unions of this City assembled at Clinton Hall, last evening, and signified their readiness to aid the House Painters' Union in the strike which they intend to make on Monday next for a reduction of their hours of labor to eight hours a day. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. G. P. Taylor, John Reed, Fisher, Howard Whitfield, D. S. Griffin, Wm. Harding, Vincent N. Lecompte, Irving and Ennis.

At the sale of Scranton coal to-day, prices were again much lower. Stove coal sold for $8 40 to $8 45; grate, $6 42½ to $6 45; lump, $6 25 to $6 87½; steamer, $6 40 to $6 50. At the January sale, stove coal sold for $9 50 to $9 65; grate, $8 75 to $9 12½; lump, $8 to $8 37½; steamer, $9. It was rumored that the Company would continue their sales monthly, no matter what the prices might be.

Police trials, yesterday, before Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and MCMURRAY, were barren of interest, and fewer in number than on any previous day within the memory of the esteemed retiring Treasurer of the Board. Not more than ten of the sixty complaints resulted in fines of more than a day's pay—a circumstance which speaks well for the discipline of the Police force.

The Police Captains of New-York and Brooklyn were called together, yesterday, by Superintendent KENNEDY, and instructed in their new duties under the Metropolitan Health Law. They were ordered to be prepared to respond at once with any report which the new Health Commission—which is to organize to-day—may demand at their hands.

GEORGE SCHOFIELD, aged 21, employed as a book-keeper by HENRY A. TAYLOR, No. 413 Broadway, was suddenly taken ill yesterday morning in the store, and almost immediately expired. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest to-day. Deceased's family reside at Stamford, Conn.

PATRICK KELLY and THOMAS COLLINS, two waiters employed in Taylor's Saloon, corner of Franklin-street and Broadway, quarreled on Tuesday evening, and KELLY stabbed COLLINS in the back with a knife, wounding him slightly. The assailant was committed for trial.

During a quarrel between ALONZO BROWN and EDWARD SHAW, yesterday, at Pier No. 56 East River, BROWN knocked down his opponent with a shovel, inflicting serious injuries. SHAW was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and his assailant was locked up.

The sixth annual commencement of the Homeopathic Medical College was held, last evening, at the Church of the Puritans. Forty graduates received their diplomas. The valedictory [illegible]

A motion was made in the Superior Court yesterday, before Justice MONELL, in the case of Sacon vs. White, to dissolve an injunction order granted to the plaintiff some days since. The Court, after argument, took the papers and reserved its decision.

Gold, exchange and money were all quiet yesterday at Tuesday's quotations. Government stocks steady in price and in good demand. The railway speculation opened at higher and advancing prices in the forenoon, but fell off at the Second Board.

A fair inquiry prevailed for the leading kinds of breadstuffs, yesterday, at firmer rates. Sugars, cocoa, tallow, and bacon were in more request. Pork, beef, petroleum, oils, hides, cotton and wool were freely offered at drooping prices, yet were not in active demand. The freight engagements were light, with 584 vessels of all classes in port.

The President Sustained.

The postponement of yesterday in the House of Representatives, by an immense majority, of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, is looked upon as an admission on the part of the Radicals that a direct fight with the President is not in order. In addition to this, we are assured from good authority that the Cabinet is nearly or quite unanimous in support of the President's policy.

We also print a strong speech on the same side, made last night in Richmond by Mr. CONWAY, formerly Representative in Congress from Kansas, and then the very Ajax of extreme Radicalism. Mr. CONWAY is in Virginia, has seen and heard for himself, and is able to speak with authority to his Congressional friends. Turning eastward, we find at New-Haven, last evening, a great gathering of the first citizens of Connecticut to uphold the President's hands, at which Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, made a strong speech; and, what is more noteworthy, was followed in the same vein by Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., the widely-known and beloved head of his Church in New-England, and formerly editor of the *Independent*, in this City. The work goes bravely on.

Profession and Practice—A Lesson of the Hour.

The noisiest brawler for what he calls liberty is, proverbially, the greatest tyrant in his own practice. In the same way, the pharisaical stickler for propriety in speech and action is apt to be most unmindful of his duties in regard to both when they interfere with his own particular pleasure.

Take one of our Northern disunionists, o the Radical stripe, as an illustration of the former of these axioms. Estimate him according to his talk, and no more determined liberal walks the earth. He is the incarnation of liberty. He revels in an atmosphere of universal freedom. He would have every man his own master. He would have speech free as thought, and conduct free as either. But gainsay an utterance of his lips, question the infallibility of his intellect, impugn the soundness of his suggestion, or seek courteously to thwart his policy, and the champion of liberty and equality, forgetting his pretensions, forthwith becomes a veritable despot. Freedom of debate he denies you under the pressure of "the previous question." Freedom of judgment or action he restrains by the terrors of the party whip. You must think in the groove he marks out, speak the speech he dictates, vote as he prescribes, and do all uncomplainingly, or the thunderbolts of his wrath are launched at your devoted head. On the instant, you are a fool, or a knave, or a traitor, or a tyrant, or a usurper, as to this preacher of liberty may seem best. Even the doctrine of equality ceases to be available for your protection. You are a white man, unfortunately, and this apostle of freedom pays no heed to rights, except as he confers them upon the negro. We no longer live in a Republic resting upon human equality. The poor white is the bottom of the social pyramid; the lucky black forms the higher and superior part. As thus interpreted and managed, Congress becomes a contrivance for the benefit of the blacks, and the blacks only. White men's remonstrances are trampled under foot; white men's claims are spurned; white men's interests are disregarded. Such at least is the gospel of Liberty and Equality, as it is expounded now-a-days by the leaders of the faction who sit in judgment upon the unrepresented Southern States, and threaten with revolution the administrators of the Government who dare to defy the radical behests.

As a second illustration, take one of the wandering demagogues who go about assailing President JOHNSON, or one of the newspaper pharisees who pretend to be shocked when the latter opens his mouth to rebuke his revilers. According to PHILLIPS or GARRISON, the President is neither patriotic nor polite. According to the *Tribune* and papers of its class, the President is guilty of a misdemeanor when he makes politeness subordinate to justice, and compliments subordinate to truth. Sift the diatribes of this order of the President's accusers to the bottom, and what remains? The patriotism which the President is asked to imitate turns out to be rank disunion—disunion as rank though not so plucky as that which inspired the late rebellion. The politeness he is required to copy proves to be the politeness of the hypocrite, who, under the guise of occasional suavity feeds a temper verging on the brutal. For an unusual plainness of speech, he is abused without stint by men who for twenty years past have been known as common scolds. For his unfaltering devotion to the Constitution and the Union, he is maligned by talkers who are only less of traitors than JEFFERSON DAVIS because they have lacked his courage and opportunities. And the *Tribune*, which affects much tribulation of spirit because of President JOHNSON's pointed exposure of his antagonists, prints all the abusive oratory of PHILLIPS, GARRISON & Co. without a rebuke; gives prominence to their railing accusations without remonstrance; circulates their slanders without correction and their threats without a warning. Nay, this very virtuous journal goes further. Not content with the coarse diatribes produced to order by PHILLIPS and GARRISON, it originates infamous slanders in its own columns, and exhausts its ingenuity in manipulating these inventions, with a view to effect. Our City cotemporary does not pursue the disgraceful work alone. In Massachusetts as in Illinois, in St. Louis as in Washington, sheets which have set themselves up as models of purity, patriotism and principle, are endeavoring to serve the Radical disunionists and to thwart the efforts of the President, by coining and circulating slanders so base that they disgrace even the papers which print them, and falsehoods so flagrant that in the end they must surely return to plague the inventors.

It is fortunate that in each of these cases the bane and the antidote go nearly together. The demagogue of Congress who claims for his prejudices an authority superior to the Constitution, and for his will a weight beyond all law, soon ceases to be a trouble except to his friends. The demagogues who travel from place to place, lying everywhere for their personal profit, long ago rendered themselves impotent for good or ill, except in the narrow circle in which they move. The newspapers which in their zeal for faction forget to be decent, are throwing away the influence they might usefully wield, and making for themselves a reputation that will stick to them long after ANDREW JOHNSON shall have triumphed over the malignity of his enemies.

Trade with British America—A New Bill.

The bill to regulate trade with the British North American Provinces, printed at length in our columns yesterday, affords ground for hoping that the Committee of Ways and Means are not unmindful of the embarrassment with which the country is threatened as a consequence of the sudden breaking off of the Reciprocity negotiation.

The scope of the measure as now submitted is not more comprehensive than that of the memorandum with which the Committee repelled the Provincial overtures. In its details, however, a decided improvement is observable. Prohibitory duties have been in many instances exchanged for duties which, though yet high, are by comparison favorable; and the *ad valorem* principle has been adopted extensively, instead of a uniform series of specific duties. The free list proposed remains absurdly small, embracing but five articles, only one of which is exported by Canada. The duties to be levied upon lumber are no longer extravagant, and are graduated not unjustly. Whatever be their amount, they will be paid by the American consumer, for the superiority of the Canadian article renders its admission into our market indispensable. In a few cases, as our mercantile readers have no doubt observed, prohibitory rates are adhered to, and in yet others, a reduction may be urged, without forgetting what is due to our own producers.

For manufactures the Committee make no provision. May we not with confidence open our markets to products of Provincial industry not embraced within the present schedule, in consideration of our manufactures being admitted into the Provinces on equitable terms? By such an arrangement one of the oldest objections to the expiring treaty would be obviated.

In the enumeration of equivalents which form the proviso appended to the bill, we discover two omissions, both important, and both the more notable because indicated by the original memorandum of the Provincial delegates. We allude to the expressed readiness of Canada to assimilate her patent laws to those of the United States, and also to adapt her excise duties upon beer, spirits and tobacco to the United States standard, with the view of preventing illicit trade. Did the Committee overlook these proposed concessions? They seem to us sufficiently liberal and important, not only to call for notice, but to justify correspondingly liberal concessions in return.

But we will not attempt to discuss with minuteness the features of the measure as it stands, or to judge of the relative fitness of particular duties which it is proposed to levy on Provincial products. The chief value of the bill in its present shape we take to be the evidence it affords of a greater willingness on the part of the Committee to entertain the question of reciprocal trade in a spirit worthy of its importance. Looking at the terms of the proposition made by the representatives of the Provinces, we do not suppose that the scale of duties drafted by the Committee will be accepted without material reduction on almost every item. But the subject is at least reopened. There is a possibility that negotiations may be resumed while there is yet time to avert the complications incident to the threatening aspect of the fishery question.

It is to be hoped that the Ways and Means Committee will consider the measure in the light of a basis for discussion and negotiation, rather than of a scheme to which they are irrevocably committed. In the latter sense, we apprehend that it will be practically inoperative, since in the main it differs so widely from the Provincial plan. As the groundwork of intelligent and friendly deliberation, it may be acceptable, and in this sense chiefly we consider it valuable.

The National Income—Its Steady and Unparalleled Increase.

The increase of the National Treasury, from Customs duties at the Port of New-York, thus far, this week, has averaged $626,370 a day, as follows: Monday, $969,839; Tuesday, $446,271; Wednesday, $463,000; making the total for the month of February $12,018,659, against only $4,823,214 same month last year. This shows an increase in the month just closed of $7,195,445. The aggregate income from this source through the single port of New-York thus far in the current fiscal year, commencing with July 1, 1865, is $90,205,621, or a monthly average of $11,275,703, equal to the enormous annual amount of $135,308,436, which would leave less than forty-six millions to be made up by the out-ports, in order to realize an estimate of $180,000,000, as the aggregate of the year's revenue from Customs duties exclusively.

This revenue is specifically pledged to meet the annual coin-interest charge on the national debt, which, at the date of the latest official exhibit, (December, 1865,) stood at $68,032,275. The disbursements on the coin-interest account through the United States Sub-Treasury in this city, since the 1st of July, 1865, have been only $29,277,534, or less than a third of the customs receipts of the office, which now holds a cash balance (in coin and currency) to the credit of the Government of $106,128,646, against $82,551,643 on the 1st of February. The receipts of the office from all sources, in the past month, were one hundred and forty-five and a half millions of dollars.

Government has also received two hundred and twenty million dollars from internal revenue in the past thirty-three weeks of the current fiscal year, or equal to a weekly average of over six million and six hundred thousand dollars, which would give a yearly aggregate of nearly three hundred and forty-four million dollars.

Added to the probable customs revenue in coin, on the basis of the ruling price of gold, this would make the national income from both sources mentioned above, for the whole year, equal to five hundred and ninety million dollars in lawful money, or eighteen million dollars in excess of the calculation in our paper of the 17th ult. Add again to this the anticipated revenue from sales of public lands and other miscellaneous sources, and we may fairly assume that the grand income of the National Treasury for the year ending on the 30th of June next, will approximate six hundred and fifty million dollars in currency.

It would seem obvious, from these facts, that Secretary MCCULLOCH can experience no insurmountable difficulty in his efforts to make adequate provision for all the recognized obligations of the Government on or before maturity, as well as to resolutely inaugurate the policy of reducing the indebtedness and strengthening the credit of the Nation, which objects he steadily aims to accomplish by every legitimate means subject to his wise and patriotic control.

The Object of the Reconstruction Committee.

The Reconstruction Committee was appointed by Congress "to inquire into the condition of the late so-called Confederate States, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to representation in either House of Congress, with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

It is perhaps too late now to discuss whether the action of Congress in creating such a Committee was wise or not. But it is certain that in creating it, Congress had definite ideas of its purpose, and made them clear in the resolution by which the Committee was appointed.

But what has been the action of that Committee? It is understood that it has been making investigations into the condition of the Southern States, and has had before it for examination various gentlemen from various localities. What has been the information derived from these examinations is as yet kept secret. It would seem as if a wise course of action would have prompted the Committee to take up some one of the States, say Tennessee; to take such testimony as would show what was the true condition of things in that State; and, having done so, to report such condition and such action, "by bill or otherwise," as it should deem advisable for Congress to take in the premises; and having done this, to proceed to some other State, and thus to dispose of them all in turn.

Such a course of action would have gone far to satisfy the people, who are at present very much dissatisfied with the aspect of affairs. The appearance of things would seem to indicate that the Committee is intending to make one general report and to press for one general rule of action which shall cover all cases. The people will not be satisfied with such a mode of proceeding. They feel that those States are not all alike in their condition; that some have accepted the situation much more frankly and fully than others, and that each State, if not each District, should be treated according to its own merits. And a disposition on the part of the Committee or of Congress to treat them all alike will increase everywhere a growing dissatisfaction among the people.

The course of procedure which we suggest has not been followed by the Committee, as far as has been made known. What has been their action? Their first action was to report an amendment to the Constitution affecting the basis of representation, and to demand its passage before the sun should set. What had that to do with the question referred to them? How would the question whether any of the Southern States are entitled to representation in Congress be affected by the passage of this resolution? It was manifestly outside of the powers of the Committee. They might just as well have reported a bill for a bridge across the East River. It was not in any way contemplated by the resolution appointing them.

So, too, with the action of this Committee in the introduction of the resolution which passed the House on the day after the veto message. The resolution appointing the Committee plainly implied that the question "whether they (the Southern States,) or any of them, were entitled to representation in Congress," was dependent upon the condition of things in those States, and this the Committee were to inquire into. They were not to inquire what particular preliminary action Congress should take in the matter. They were to give Congress the facts. The Committee was appointed to procure information, in order to enable the House and Senate to judge understandingly upon the question of restoration. I- the members of that Committee had kept this purpose of its formation before their eyes, and had not gone out of their province and crowded upon the House and the Senate measures which were in no way connected with it, the country would long before this have made great progress toward entire and just pacification.

COAL CHEAPENING RAPIDLY.—It will gratify the mass of our readers to learn that fuel, if not food, is steadily declining to remunerative, though not extortionate rates. At the regular auction sale of Scranton coal yesterday, twenty thousand tons were disposed of at prices which show a fall, as compared with the January figures for the same coal, of $2 50 to $2 60 in the market value of steamboat, $2 32½ to $2 67½ in that of grate, $1 87½ to $2 05 in that of egg, $1 50 to $1 75 in that of lump, $1 10 to $1 15 in that of stove, and 25 cents to 45 cents in that of chestnut, per ton of 2,240 pounds. This is the severest reaction that has taken place since the commencement of "the retrograde movement." Stove coal sold yesterday at $8 40 to $8 50; chestnut at $6 87½ to $6 92½; grate at $6 42½ to $6 45; egg at $6 62½ to $6 70; steamboat at $6 40 to $6 50; lump at $6 25 to $6 87½ per *long* ton, (2,240 pounds,) delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., whence the freight charge to this City is 75 cents per ton. On the basis of yesterday's prices the *short* ton (2,000 pounds) of stove coal would cost only $8 25, delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, or over fifty per cent. less than the maximum rate during the mid-Winter months. This is truly encouraging news for heavily-burdened housekeepers.

AN APT PUPIL.—The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says:

> "Sometimes the mob is right. I suppose, for instance, that if JOHN DIXON, on his return to Connecticut, should be tarred and feathered, everybody would say he was rightly served."

This is the kind of lesson learned from the virulent denunciators of the President and his policy. The whole tone of the extreme Radicals is not less reprehensible. It is not curious that the very men who throughout the war obstructed its prosecution, and would have let the Union be divided, should now make the exclusion of the South their battle cry, for they are no less disunionists now than they were then.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Gratifying Triumph of Moderate Counsels.

Practical Failure of the Constitutional Amendment.

It is Postponed to April by an Immense Majority.

Secretary Stanton in Full Accord with the President.

No Trouble Between Mr. Johnson and His Advisers.

Probability of an Early Admission of the Tennessee Members.

Circular Concerning the Reciprocity Treaty.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT POSTPONED.

The backbone of the Constitutional Amendment movement was broken in the House to-day. The last amendment was to have been carried through upon the broad shoulders of Mr. BINGHAM, but he broke down with the burden, mainly in consequence of a parliamentary checkmate moved by Judge HALE, of New-York. The reception of the amendment on Monday was none of the warmest, and has since been viewed with feelings of entire indifference on the part of most of the Union members, while the debate steadily developed so strong a feeling of opposition, that to-day it became perfectly apparent that, if brought to a vote, it would not receive the required two-thirds, even if it received a majority. It came up this morning as unfinished business from yesterday. Taking precedence of the morning hour, Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, made a brief speech against it, followed on the same side by Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, when Mr. BINGHAM proceeded to make, as was supposed, the closing speech in favor of the proposition; the previous question to be called as usual at its conclusion. Mr. BINGHAM proceeded in his usual forcible and able manner for some time when Mr. HALE arose to put an interrogatory, Mr. BINGHAM, with great irritation of manner, and in deplorable contrast with the courteous treatment he yesterday received from Mr. HALE, decidedly refused to be interrupted for any purpose whatever. He soon branched out into the political aspect of affairs, and was proceeding to criticise the remarks of Mr. SEWARD at the Cooper Institute meeting, when Mr. HALE rose to a point of order, to wit: that the gentleman's remarks were not pertinent to the question before the House, and the speaker promptly sustained the point. This was a stunner to Mr. BINGHAM, who was just laying the foundation for a strong political appeal. Ex-Speaker BANKS at once came to his relief, and being assured by the Speaker that he would be happy to receive suggestions from such a source, proceeded to say that it had been the ruling in previous Congresses to allow a wide latitude of debate upon important questions like this. The Speaker met this with the rules themselves, which permit the widest latitude of debate when the the House is in Committee of the whole, but in the House members must confine themselves to the question under discussion. Mr. BANKS was making some further remarks when Mr. HALE raised a point of order on him, to-wit, that his remarks were not in order, which the Speaker necessarily again sustained. Mr. BANKS then appealed from the decision of the Chair, but soon withdrew it, when Mr. BINGHAM, still very restive under the decision, renewed the appeal, and the vote was just about to be taken when he changed his mind, seeing that all this came out of his time, and withdrew the appeal. The Speaker accorded him twelve minutes for lost time, and he concluded his argument. But his discomfiture was very apparent. He had been handsomely met and beaten at his own game, to wit: that of breaking the force of an argument by questions and interruptions. During his speech the defeat of the amendment became very evident. And when Mr. BINGHAM concluded, Mr. CONKLIN, first yielding a few moments to his colleague, Mr. HOTCHKISS, to oppose it because it was not radical enough, said he had never favored the amendment; and, for the purpose of giving many members who so desired further time to consider it, he moved its postponement until the second Tuesday of April. A Democratic motion to lay the amendment on the table failed, when the motion to postpone was agreed to. Ayes, 113; nays, 36. This is the end of constitutional amendments from the Reconstruction Committee. It is doubtful if this ever comes before the House again, while those already passed are having a rough time in the Senate.

NO TROUBLE IN THE CABINET.

The air has been thick with rumors during the past few days of decided differences between the President and Secretary STANTON. There is the highest authority for stating that Mr. STANTON fully approves the President's action, and it is also true that the entire Cabinet are a unit on the same question. The President is fully sustained by his Cabinet.

SPEECH OF GEN. NYE IN THE SENATE.

There was but little interest in the proceedings of the Senate to-day. At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. NYE being entitled to the floor, made a speech ostensibly upon the concurrent resolution relative to admission of Representatives, but really upon all the various questions of Slavery, rebellion, reconstruction, democracy, aristocracy and republicanism, with slight allusions to representation in Congress, some of his propositions may be considered new at this time. as, for example, Democracy and Slavery are incompatible, and Democracy is incompatible with Southern society. Mr. NYE, however, in the opening sentence of his speech gave notice to the Senate that a portion of his argument would not be germane to the issue before that body, and he adhered truthfully to that suggestion. He proclaimed that he had no resentment for the past, but he must demand of the South security for the future. The tone of Mr. NYE's speech was not exactly in accord with the first part of this text. The amount of security he demanded, as suggested in the latter branch of the sentiment, was fully up to the pound of flesh standard. It is scarcely necessary to add that Mr. NYE favors the resolution before the Senate. He was followed by his colleague, Mr. STEWART, who made a substantial argument against the resolution, basing his objection to it more on account of the spirit in which it was conceived and the bad precedent it would establish, than upon any intrinsic legal grounds.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO COTTON FRAUDS.

It was expected that the result of the investigation in the South by Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, relative to cotton frauds alleged to have been committed by Government officers, would be placed before the public in a short time, but we are informed that Mr. CHANDLER will not prepare a special report for publication. he finds himself unable to do justice to the subject, the thing is so utterly rotten that he thinks it cannot be touched with any hope of recovery, and the best plan is probably for the Government to hold on to and make the best it can out of the cotton already seized. Senator DAVIS, however, persistently urges his motion for the appointment of a Senate committee to investigate the gross frauds said to have been committed by military Commanders in the Mississippi Valley, and especially in and about Natchez. When Mr. DAVIS on a former occasion urged the appointment of this Committee, several Senators suggested that they would support the motion, probably, if specified cases of fraud were given, and of an enormous character. Mr. WM. BURNET, a well-known citizen of Cincinnati, who was at one time Provost-Marshal at Natchez, hearing of the motion, has sent a lengthy communication to the Senator, specifying about fifty cases of most outrageous frauds and villainy, which, it is alleged, military commanders and other Government officials have been the actors. If one-half of what Mr. BURNETT charges against these officers be true, there can be no excuse for longer refusing the Committee of Investigation contemplated by the motion of Mr. DAVIS.

MR. BINGHAM FALLS INTO A TRAP.

During Mr. BINGHAM's speech, to-day, he sent to the Clerk's desk a copy of the Norfolk (Va.) *Post*, containing an article rejoicing in the wildest terms over the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill as a greater victory for the South than the first battle of Bull Run. While it was being read, several members who had learned the secret of the thing, rushed to Mr. BINGHAM to inform him of the trap into which he had fallen. As the Norfolk *Post* is a radical paper, was started by Gen. BUTLER's money, and is now edited by a former member of his Staff. The article was ironical in its tone, but notwithstanding Mr. BINGHAM was so informed by his own friends, he insisted that it should be put upon the journal and go before the country as a true evidence of Southern feeling.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Mr. J. C. DERBY, United States Agent for the Paris Exposition of 1867, has been spending several days among the members of Congress, for the purpose of urging prompt action in the matter of the necessary appropriation for carrying out the spirit of the joint resolution of Congress accepting the invitation of the Imperial Commission to become exhibitors as a nation. More than twelve hundred articles have been entered at the general agency in New-York, and, as the utmost limit of time for receiving applications for space is near at hand, a speedy decision of Congress is absolutely necessary. Senator SUMNER and Congressman BANKS, the respective Chairmen of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, are wide awake to the importance of the subject, and are urging immediate and favorable action.

PROSPECTS OF THE LOAN BILL.

The Loan Bill will be resumed as the special order for to-morrow. Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, will favor it, and Mr. HULBURD, formerly Chairman of the ways and Means Committee of the New-York Assembly, will oppose it.

THE IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Iron and Steel Association was held to-day, and was attended by a number of factors from different parts of the country. The association numbers two hundred and sixty-five members, representing furnaces, rolling-mills, &c., in nearly all the Northern States. The President of the association said they were here to ask Congress to ward off the dangers which appear to threaten the manufacturing interests of the country.

A delegate from Pennsylvania said the Association needed a protective tariff of say fifteen or twenty a ton on iron, as one-fifth of the market is supplied by our greatest enemy—England.

CALLERS AT THE WHITE HUOSE.

The number of callers at the President's house today was unusually large. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, Gens. HOWARD and CROXTON; also Gov. SHARKEY, Senator elect from Mississippi, and many other members elect from the reconstructed States, had interviews with the President.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION.

The indications are, from what has fallen from members of the Reconstruction Committee, that a bill will soon be reported from the latter, providing for the recognition of the State of Tennessee and the consequent admission of her Senators and Representatives to Congress.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

This afternoon a committee of gentlemen from Philadelphia, under the auspices of the James Page Library Company, waited upon the President to present the resolutions of a meeting held on the 22d of February, approving the restoration policy of the Administration, and the present position occupied by the President.

The Committee delegated to submit the action of the meeting were John A. Marshall, Esq., John A. Clark, Esq., J. P. Robinet, Esq., M. Heller, Esq., J. F. N. Snyder, Esq., E. Fitzgerald, Esq., and Dr. Joseph R. Coad.

Mr. MARSHALL said the meeting which passed the resolutions was without distinction of party, and in the course of his speech remarked:

> We will stand by you then, rather as conservative citizens, than as partisans. We stand by you as Pennsylvanians, as Pennsylvania stood by ANDREW JACKSON, never losing faith in his honesty of purpose to do what was right and his power to do it, and never to submit to what was wrong, and his ability to prevent it.

The President responded as follows:

> "I shall not attempt, Gentlemen, to make a formal reply. I beg leave simply to thank you for the kindness you have shown toward me and the encouragement you have given me by your approbation of my public policy as it has been presented to the consideration of the country. I can only say that I trust your confidence has not been misplaced, and I can but point you to my past course, and to my public promulgation of the principles by which I am guided, as an evidence of what my future course will be. It now behooves every man to apply himself diligently to the task of understanding the real condition of the country, and to apply the true remedy for all existing evils by a faithful observance and enforcement of the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof. It has been our object to find a healing-plaster coextensive with the wound that was inflicted on the body politic. We thought all had found it, and, still thinking so, we shall pursue and persist in our policy until the great result is accomplished, or it shall be defeated by a power of which we have no control,
>
> I thank you, gentlemen, for the approbation and encouragement you have extended to me on this occasion, and I repeat that I hope and trust your confidence has not been misplaced.

The various members of the Committee were then introduced personally to the President, and retired much pleased with their intercourse.

TERMINATION OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued the following circular to Collectors of Customs and others in relation to the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 1, 1866.
>
> You have been heretofore advised that the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, proclaimed on the 11th of September, 1854, will expire on the 17th inst. In the absence of any instructions from this Department to the contrary, you will please consider the several tariff acts now in force as your guide in the assessment and collection of duties on any goods, wares or merchandise imported on and after the 18th instant into the United States from the British Provinces. At such ports as are without appraisers, and where the responsibility of appraising the value and determining the classification of goods, wares, &c., rest upon collectors of customs, the utmost care should be exercised. In determining the value of any goods, wares, &c., imported from any of the British Provinces, it is competent for the appraiser, or any one acting as appraiser, to take the actual market value in the principal of either of the Provinces of Great Britain.
>
> (Signed,) H. McCULLOCH,
> Secretary of the Treasury.

DEATH OF A BRAVE OFFICER.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. HOWARD to-day received the following telegram from T. W. OSBORNE, Assistant Commissioner for the State of Florida:

> TALLAHASSEE, Friday, Feb. 23.
> via COLUMBUS, Tuesday, Feb. 27.
>
> Col. STINSON died last night. Col. STINSON was born in the town of Hallowell, Me., and entered the service of his country at the age of seventeen. At the first battle of Bull Run he received a severe wound in his ankle; was taken prisoner and incarcerated in Libby Prison. He was transferred thence to Andersonville, and was sent from Andersonville to New-Orleans. On the 27th of May he was shot through the lungs in front of Atlanta, Ga. Col. STINSON, at the time of his death, was but 22 years of age, and was on a general inspecting tour from the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Florida.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE..Wednesday, Feb. 28.

OFFICERS' MILEAGE.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following joint resolution to fix the rate of mileage for officers traveling on public duty, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

> *Resolved*, That so much of the act entitled an act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army and navy, and for other purposes, approved July 17, 1862, as provides that the mileage of officers of the army traveling upon public duty should thereafter be six cents per mile, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the rate of mileage to be hereafter allowed to officers of the army traveling upon public duty shall be ten cents per mile when transportation in kind is not furnished them by the Government.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to establish a hydrographic office in the Navy Department designed to aid navigators by supplying nautical charts, sailing directions and manuals of instruction at the cost of printing.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents was laid before the Senate.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. CONNESS presented the memorial of the California Legislature, asking for certain amendments to the Pacific Railroad Bill, which was ordered to be printed.

THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE.

Mr. STEWART presented the memorial of the Nevada Legislature against the sale of the mineral lands; also, a concurrent resolution of the Nevada Legislature, asking for the speedy trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Both were ordered to be printed.

RAILROAD BILLS.

Mr. CONNESS called up the bill to grant public lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Humboldt Bay to San Francisco Bay, in California; which was passed.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, the Senate took up the bill to grant public lands to aid in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, through Missouri and Arkansas, by the Southern route.

The bill incorporates the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and authorizes it to construct a railroad from Springfield, Mo., to the Pacific coast by a Southern route, and grants every alternate section of land along the route to aid in the work.

At the conclusion of the reading of the bill the morning hour expired, and further consideration of it was postponed until to-morrow.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported the Naval Appropriation bill for the ensuing year with certain amendments; which was ordered to be printed.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. JOHNSON presented the credentials of WM. F. PERRY, Senator elect from South Carolina; which were ordered to lie upon the table.

THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—SPEECH BY SENATOR NYE.

The concurrent resolution that no Senator or Representative from a lately seceded State shall be admitted until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to representation, was taken up.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, took the floor. In the present crisis, he said, the best mode of action was a firm adherence to simple principles. He would not attempt to travel anew the battle-fields where loyalty combatted treason. Duty requires us to act not for indemnity for the past, but for security for the future. We ought not to fail to examine what was the cause of the conflict that has filled the land with widows and orphans, and a vast accumulation of debt that will hang for years like an incubus on the toil and industry of the country. It is no time to gloss over or attempt to palliate the motives in which the rebellion originated. It is necessary that we should take these motives into strict account, in order fully to understand how to prevent the recurrence of such a rebellion.

Mr. NYE here went to the Clerk's desk, and caused to be read a letter from Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, to Mr. PRESCOTT, of South Carolina, written before the war commenced, in which it was said that the spirit of democracy was inconsistent with Slavery, and that this was the cause of the rebellion.

Mr. NYE said that this sentiment was echoed by the Southern Press before the war, and reëchoed by the enemies of republican Government in Europe, by the Press and aristocracy of Great Britain, and by the Emperor of France. It was unfortunate, he said, that the country did not understand more fully the true nature of the issue. Had it been understood in the South that the struggle was between democracy and aristocracy, nine-tenths of the people of that section would have been no sympathizers with the rebellion in the South. Speaking of the condition of the Southern States, Mr. NYE said it mattered little whether they were technically in or out of the Union. It was enough for him to know that the people of these States had forsworn their allegiance to the Union Government and sworn allegiance to the opposition Government. Without going further in specifications, this was the attitude of the seceded States when the result of arms decided that these States or Territories and the people thereof belonged to the United States and were to be dealt with precisely as the exigencies of the case demanded. That these States had demolished and broken down their own State Governments and superseded the State's fundamental law, is technically, theoretically and practically true; for it will not be conceded that State Governments can exist within the boundaries of the United States in opposition to the Constitution of the United States. No State Government can exist that does not accord with the Constitution and is not subordinate to the supreme law of the land. Neither the President, nor Congress, nor any Department of the Government has yet assumed that these seceded States could reinstate State Governments under their old Constitutions. They have been told by the President that new Constitutions must be made. They have been told the same by Congress. The people of these States are well aware that the old fundamental law was overthrown; that the pretended new Governments set up in the place of the old have been demolished, and that the condition of citizenship has been immensely altered. Mr. NYE said he had heard it asserted that States could not commit treason. He denied this, and maintained that a State could commit treason, and that a majority of her people could by acts of hostility subject themselves to the penalty of death. He was proud of his citizenship of New-York; but he was a citizen of that State before, under the auspices of modern Democracy. The Northern wing of the rebel army had appeared there to burn asylums and by raising mobs to insure the defeat of the Union army. Referring to the history of San Domingo, he said it might be profitable to contemplate the history of French aristocracy in San Domingo, for we might yet live to see a similar policy adopted in our country. Though the blacks as a race are naturally peacable, they are capable of being goaded into desperation. Had the ruling powers of France been just to the blacks on this island, how much better it would have been for all parties. He did not deem it impossible that we might yet have something similar to the horrors of San Domingo in this country, for the spirit of Slavery was the same everywhere. He did not deem it impossible, for it is said that men learn little except through the teachings of calamity. The blacks had been promised freedom; they had been taught the use of arms, and could point to honorable scars received in the Union armies. Absolute impartiality was the only safe guide for the nation. If it was claimed that universal suffrage would lead to a war of the races, he would advocate universal suffrage as a means of national defence; he would oppose the admission of the Southern Representatives and Senators until they came here in the persons of loyal men, representing loyal constituencies, which they did not represent at present. He felt that he expressed the sentiment of a majority in Congress, when he said he hoped to see the Southern States represented here at the earliest possible day consistent with the welfare of the whole country. He was no more a friend of the North than of the South, and no one would be more happy than he to see peace and prosperity resume their sway in the lately rebellious States.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, at the close of Mr. NYE'S remarks, moved that further consideration of the subject be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. FESSENDEN deprecated the slow manner in which the debate progressed. He asked how many speeches were yet to be made on the other side. He gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to sit till it passed this resolution, however late that might be.

Mr. HENDRICKS said the proposition of Mr. FESSENDEN was unfair. Several speeches were yet to be made on his (HENDRICKS') side of the House.

Mr. JOHNSON withdrew his motion to postpone, and Mr. STEWART addressed the Senate on the pending concurrent resolution. He did not believe the resolution very important in itself, or at any other time; but in the present perturbed condition of the public mind, it was of vast importance, considering the breech between the President and Congress. This resolution was like a rivulet trickling down the mountain side, capable now of being turned aside with a spade, but which it was possible also to augment into a current of discord dashing down into an ocean of trouble.

Mr. STEWART proceeded to discuss the President's policy, reviewing it at length and advocating it, preluding his remarks with the statement that since dilatory resolutions had been agreed upon, speeches might as well be made upon the pending resolution as upon any other. He denied that eleven States had been declared in insurrection. Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation declared the *people* to be in insurrection, not the States. It was Mr. LINCOLN'S theory that the people might rebel, but the States could not. In conformity with this theory, he went so far as to authorize one-tenth of the people of any rebel State to form a loyal State Government. The war, said Mr. STEWART, was prosecuted for the maintenance of the laws, and the integrity of the Union and the Constitution. He had campaigned in that issue, and met Copperheads in it, and did not propose to chew his words now. He denied the power of any State to withdraw from the Union.

Mr. CONNESS asked Mr. STEWART how many loyal men there were in South Carolina when Sumter was fired on, or how many when SHERMAN marched to the sea.

Mr. STEWART said he had not taken the census of South Carolina. He was discussing general principles. If there was one loyal man in the State, he had a right to the protection of the Government.

At 5:10 P. M., Mr. GUTHRIE moved to adjourn.

Mr. FESSENDEN demanded the yeas and nays on this motion. Yeas, 8; nays, 15—a quorum not voting.

Mr. CLARK moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms request the attendance of absent members.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved that the Senate adjourn, which was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

The House resumed consideration of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, Mr. DAVIS being entitled to the floor. Mr. STEVENS asked him to yield, in order that he might have an important document read.

Mr. ROGERS rose at the same time to a personal explanation. He said he was represented by the Associated Press as indorsing, in his speech on Monday, the speech of WM. H. SEWARD in New-York. He did not indorse him or his speech, but HENRY J. RAYMOND'S. No name having been mentioned, the reporter naturally fell into the mistake. He had not yet forgotten the tinkling of Mr. SEWARD'S bell, and should be ashamed to indorse him or his speech and let it go before his constituents.

Mr. STEVENS—He did not indorse Mr. SEWARD; he indorsed me and Mr. RAYMOND. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROGERS—I am again represented in the New-York *Tribune* as wanting the Confederate debt paid. (Alluding to a heading in the *Tribune*.) I did not make any such argument. I simply stated that each State should be left to do as it pleased about the rebel debt. But I am now here to say, and I wish to be so reported, that if I had the control of it, I would oppose the payment of the Federal debt *in toto*.

Several members—The Federal debt?

Mr. ROGERS, (correcting himself amid much laughter)—I mean the rebel debt.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—The gentleman desires to be reported distinctly as opposed to the payment of the Federal debt. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROGERS—I am not; I am opposed to the payment of the rebel debt; but I am in favor of taxing the Federal debt.

Mr. STEVENS now wished to have his document, which had been sent to the Clerk's desk, read.

Mr. DAVIS refused to yield for the purpose.

Mr. WASHBURNE—It is merely a dispatch stating that the Union members of the Pennsylvania Legis- [illegible]

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. DAVIS spoke against the Constitutional Amendment. He believed that the Southern States were not out of the Union, and had not lost any of their rights as States.

He contended that the decision in the [illegible] case did not cover the principle which [illegible] been attributed to it. The fact that the rebel States were declared enemies did not constitute every citizen in those States an alien enemy. If Tennessee were a [illegible] the President of the United States could not prosecute a claim in any Federal Court without running the risk of being non-suited on the plea of his being an alien enemy. He had no sympathy whatever for any man who voluntarily took up arms against the Federal Government, and he would never consent that such should take his seat in this Hall as a representative. But if loyal men came from those States to Congress he would be ready to vote for their admission. With the annihilation of slavery, all real distinctions between the two sections were wiped away, and there should be no further cause for embitterment. Two and a half years ago HORACE GREELEY, and other Radicals, were willing to make peace and say nothing at all about the abolition of slavery. That abolition had come, and has created a radical change in Southern society. Such changes never took place without leaving great dissatisfaction and discontent. That was natural. But the North should evince magnanimity to the conquered people of the South. Mr. LINCOLN'S entire policy, and that of Congress and the country, during the prosecution of the war, was to bring back the seceded States, not to allow one of them to go out. The war was not prosecuted for subjugation. He might summon from their honored graves the countless thousands, who, under the flag of the Republic, fell in defence of freedom and the Government; the thousands and tens of thousands who perished of cruelty and slow starvation in the prison-yards of Libby and Andersonville, and ask them for what they had died. The answer would come from one and all, "We died for the Union unbroken, undivided and at peace." And yet to-day the sacrifice for Union and peace was spurned. If even one loyal representative from a Southern district were admitted here, he would form a nucleus, around which all the loyal citizens of that State would rally, and the process of restoration would go on until every State was restored to full communion with the General Government, with all its rights under the Constitution, which would be acknowledged everywhere as supreme and beneficent. But he did not believe that a cruel and proscriptive policy would ever restore the Southern States to a condition of loyalty. Loyalty would not grow on such a soil. It should be encouraged by kindness and conciliation.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, obtained the floor.

Mr. STEVENS sent up to the desk and had read the dispatch in reference to the caucus of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and asked unanimous consent to have it referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania—Committee of Destruction! [Laughter.]

Mr. CHANLER objected on the ground that it was useless, the dispatch being already in the hands of the head of the Committee.

Mr. STEVENS—As there is a difficulty about it, I will withdraw the document.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE addressed the House in support of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. He said grave responsibilities rest on members of this Congress. We are not writing history, which is difficult, but we are making history, which is more difficult still. The footprints of this Congress will be on the rocks of the mountains. Natural and political convulsions may ensue, republics may rise and fall, systems of government may be originated and destroyed; but, never, so long as the earth rolls, will the footprints which this Congress makes be wiped from the history of the earth. There has not been a day since the foundation of this Republic, when all the candor, the calmness, the deliberation, the foresight and the wisdom of Congress have been so imperiously demanded as now. Our fathers, transported on an unknown sea in a Ship of State, made without a model, had doubtless anticipated that, during the voyage, tempests might arise which would test the strength of the ship and develop its weakness, if any existed, and that repairs might be necessary. For many years propitious gales filled her sails. For many years she sped on her way in peace and safety. The breakers on her lee shore never seriously fretted her. The waves had never beaten upon that once false and rotten plank which covered her sides. But, in the providence of God, the tempest came. The rotten plank has been wrenched from its place. The old ship trembled from her rudder to her bowsprit; but, thank God, she has rolled out to the wind; and now she needs, in my judgment, some slight repairs. The plank of Slavery is to be replaced by a plank of freedom. And we are told that now is not the time to make this species of legislation; that we are not calm enough to do it; that we are surrounded by influences that have excited our passions; that the disappointment which has come on the majority of the House has unsettled the calmness of their reason, and rendered it impossible for them to give it that deliberation which the greatness of the subject demands. Sir, the general, in time of battle, is calmest and bravest. The sailor may rest on the calm, but the winds roar and the breakers are ahead; every man must be at his post. The ship must be saved, although here and there a sailor loses his life. To meet the new condition of things many amendments have been proposed to the Constitution. Many of them are in my judgment utterly improper, and most of them entirely useless. Mr. WOODBRIDGE went on to argue that the proposed amendment was proper and necessary. The shackles had been knocked off millions of human chattels, and they had become in an hour living, moving, responsible beings, and citizens of the United States. If Congress did not provide protection for that people their condition would be worse than it was before, because the accumulated prejudice of centuries, with the unmitigated craft of those who had held them in bondage, and who could no longer hold them, would culminate on their heads. Alluding to the position of the President, he said: I cast no imputation on the President of the United States. I believe him to be honest, faithful, and patriotic; and I pray God that discord may be quieted, and that the President and Congress, acting together firmly, manfully, and for the right, may preserve the great party of freedom, on which depend not only the liberties of this republic, but the existence of free principles and Christian civilization throughout the world. I believe this amendment not only justifiable, but necessary. I approach a constitutional amendment with as much shrinking and hesitation as any man on this floor. But the age is an age of progress. If we would meet the obligations which we owe to our country we must pass an amendment of this or of a similar character.

Mr. BINGHAM said he approached the discussion of the question, aware that it was utterly impossible for him to do justice to it in the time allowed. He thought the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WOODBRIDGE) had uttered words that ought to be considered and accepted by gentlemen, when he said that the action of this Congress on the future prosperity of this country would be felt for generations to come. He believed that the people had intrusted to the present Congress the care of the republic, not only for the present but for all the hereafter. The Committee on Reconstruction would not have recommended this proposition but for their confidence that its adoption and ratification were essential to the safety of all the people of every State, present and to come. He repelled the assertion, made in the heat of debate, that the Committee or any of its members sought, in any form, to mar the Constitution or to take from any State rights that belonged to it under the Constitution. This was simply a proposition to arm the Congress of the United States, by the consent of the people, with power to enforce the Bill of Rights as it stood in the Constitution. It had that extent—no more.

Mr. HALE wished to ask a question.

Mr. BINGHAM declined to yield, and said that gentlemen who seemed to be very desirous of standing well with the President of the United States—recent converts—would, if they looked narrowly to his message at the opening of the session, find this very proposition vindicated and approved by him, for he there told Congress that it was the right of every man to be secure in life, liberty and property; but that rested on higher authority—on the authority of the people, speaking through their Constitution, wherein they declared that the citizens of each State should be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States in each State, and that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. He argued that the proposed amendment did not in any way interfere with the reserved rights of States.

Messrs. ROGERS and HALE each sought to ask a question, but Mr. BINGHAM peremptorily refused to be interrupted, and referred to the statement of the gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. ROGERS) that he was opposed to it because it came from a joint committee more tyrannical than any tyranny which disgraced the reign of LOUIS XIV. If the amendment was good he (BINGHAM) did not see that that was any objection to it, though the gentleman seemed to think it was. He (Mr. ROGERS) must have spoken sportively or ironcially. Probably he would not have spoken at all but for the fact that somebody else at the other end of the avenue had so spoken, when he denounced, in a speech to a party of the gentleman's choosing, this Joint Committee on Reconstruction, raised by both Houses, as being dictatorial, unconstitutional and unauthorized by law. If the gentleman were not speaking ironically, one would have supposed he would have made haste to withdraw himself from all connection with such a committee. It was a wonder he did not shake the dust from off his feet as a testimony against it, and lifting up his hands, thank God he was not made like other men, and exclaim, "My soul, be not thou united with them." The House had heard the other extraordinary argument made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. RANDALL,) that however just the amendment might be, it should not be passed in the absence of the representatives of the eleven States lately in rebellion. Mr. BINGHAM referred in this connection to the reply of Mr. MADISON, when asked in regard to the adoption of the Federal Constitution by nine of the thirteen original States, by what right it should be made binding; the answer being: The right of the people to self-preservation justifies it. It rests upon the transcendant law of nature and nature's God. That right had gone with the people through all their struggles. If the arguments of the gentleman from Pennsylvania were logical, Congress could not have passed a single bill during the past five years affecting in any sense the interests of the eleven rebel States. In that objection the gentleman had simply been borrowing another argument from the President, who had set forth something like it in his veto message. Then the House had heard the calmer and more deliberate utterances of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. HALE) in opposition to the amendment, reiterating the old cry of State Rights. He (Mr. BINGHAM) would like to know where he (Mr. HALE) had derived the notion that any State had a right to deny to the citizens of any other State any of the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States? If not, how could the right of the State be impaired by giving to Congress the power to enforce these provisions? It took from the States no rights which they had. But if they conspired together to enact laws refusing protection to life, liberty or property, it armed Congress with the power to hold the recusant legislators to an account before the bar of the Federal Constitution. He did not doubt that this very grant of power would have been in the Constitution originally if it was not that it was incom- [illegible] Thank God, [illegible] had been removed. It had been [illegible] to dust before the breath of the people, speaking as the voice of God, declaring that Slavery was forever prohibited within the Republic. The people had confided a great trust in this Congress, and, God helping him, he would not betray it, even though men in high places showed a disposition to do so. What utterances, he asked, are given out in these days? You have in the first place the utterances of the gentleman whom we have elected President of the United States, and of whom I have been accustomed to speak heretofore in terms of deference and respect. The House and the country will remember that I declared at the opening of these troubles that if the issue were made between the President and the representatives of the people, it must be made by him and not by us. It has been made by him. I trust in God he will retrace his steps. But if he does not, I trust the American people will not strike the word "Forward" from their vocabulary, but will go right on to the consummation of the great work which Providence has committed to their keeping—that is, the enforcement of the Constitution in every State, in every Territory, and on every sea where our flag floats. What says the President in his speech which was received with lamentations everywhere, and over which the gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. ROGERS) and his party seem to hold a general jubilation. He says: "Let all those lately in insurrection against the Government and laws of the United States, who will now declare their allegiance and take the oath, be admitted into this Union, and, by their representatives, into the councils of the nation." Take the oath? What oath? Not the oath to the Constitution which they have broken, but the oath prescribed by the President himself, and which, except in military tribunals, has no more force and effect than the paper on which it is printed. Aye, take the oath! Swear him and let him go! It would be about as intelligible as it would be to swear the emblem of South Carolina's treason—the rattlesnake—and let it go among the representatives of the people. Whom next have we, touching this great issue before the people? We have the venerable Secretary of State hieing to New-York, making another speech there, and entering on the high duties of a prophet. I have been accustomed to sustain and uphold that gentleman in the past, and I am accustomed now to speak of him most reverentially, for the great services he has rendered the country by his supreme skill as a diplomatist, and by his undoubted fidelity to the interests of the country. What I say of him now I say in regret and sorrow, not in anger. I trust he will pardon me and appreciate my utterances when I say to him, in the language of one of England's most gifted sons, "The man who speaks the truth is greater than a king." I speak the truth here this day when I say and warn the people of this country that he is no prophet. I remember that when the foundations of the Republic were rocking beneath the mustering tread of the armed hosts which had struck at the national life, he uttered his oracular saying that the war would last for only sixty days.

Mr. HALE raised the question of order, that the gentleman's remarks were not pertinent to the subject before the House.

Mr. BINGHAM (excitedly)—We will see about that.

Mr. HALE—The speech of Mr. SEWARD has nothing to do with the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM—I am arguing against the objections to the passage of the resolution.

The Speaker—The Chair's attention being called to it, he will notice particularly the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, and arrest them if out of order.

Mr. BINGHAM—I was only saying that these prophesies against taking security for the future will not do for the American people to base their action upon, because the same gentleman who uttered them uttered prophesies before, which miserably failed in their fulfilment. He told the people in that same city in December, 1860—

Mr. HALE—I now renew my point of order.

The Speaker—The Chair sustains the point of order. The Chair stated yesterday that the debate must be confined to the Constitutional Amendment, if a point of order were raised. The Chair thinks that the gentleman from Ohio is going beyond the verge allowed for debate.

Mr. BANKS—If the Chair will allow me—

The Speaker—The Chair will be very glad to hear the suggestions of the gentleman from Massachusetts, who formerly occupied this chair.

Mr. BANKS—I suggest that the ruling of the Chair, if insisted upon, limits the debate much too closely. As I understand the speech of the Secretary of State, he asserts that there is no trouble, that there is perfect national safety.

Mr. BINGHAM—That is what I am at.

Mr. BANKS—The gentleman from Ohio thinks a little differently from the Secretary of State, and brings a Constitutional amendment to correct that trouble, and to save the nation from the trouble which he thinks exists. I am certain he must be permitted to discuss opinions so important as those of the Secretary of State.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Massachusetts, having once occupied this chair, is familiar with the rule that debate on the President's message in Committee of the Whole is unlimited; but that on bills in the House, special orders or resolutions for amendment of the Constitution, when a point of order is raised, the debate must be confined to the pending question. The Chair supposed that the gentleman from Ohio was indulging in a line of debate that was entirely cognate to the matter before the House. The gentleman from Massachusetts understands, and the House understands, that there must be some limit to debate. It must be relevant, to some extent, to the matter pending before the House.

Mr. BANKS—I did not refer to the ruling as existing in the House of Representatives at an earlier period, but only to the general rule affecting the question. The Constitutional Amendment opens up to the fullest debate the condition of the country.

Mr. HALE—I make the point of order that the question is not debatable, and the gentleman from Massachusetts has no right to be heard.

Mr. BANKS—Then I appeal from the decision of the Chair only for the purpose of saying what I desire to say. If the gentleman from Ohio were discussing the official acts of the Secretary of State, he would not be in order. I have heard with pain allusion made in the House to the official acts of chief officers of the Government. I do not think that admissible in debate. If we are to complain of anything in the official condition of any affair of the Goveenment, notice should be given, and some measure adopted for the correction of that act. But here this has reference to an opinion of great importance given to the country by the Secretary of State, unofficially and informally, affecting its condition and the safety of the people. When we have under consideration the subject of the condition of the country, in reference to the proposed amendment of the Constitution, we certainly must be allowed to discuss the condition of the country, and incidentally the opinion of the Secretary of State in reference thereto, unofficially and informally expressed. I referred, therefore, to the general rule governing parliamentary discussion, and not at all to the distinction very properly made by the Chair between the rules as they stand at present, and the rules as they stood at an earlier period. It is not my wish to make an issue with the Chair; and, therefore, having had an opportunity of explaining this subject, I withdraw my appeal.

Mr. BINGHAM—I renew the appeal. I was not allowed to make the statement by which it would have been made plain that I was in order. I wished to show that, distinguished as the Secretary of State is, his utterances about there being no danger for the future of the country were not be relied on, in view of the fact that he had made similar utterances before which had utterly failed. And now it must come to this—that a high official of the country must go outside of his official position to assail the action of the people's representatives, and they cannot answer him on this floor. I therefore do respectfully appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker—The Chair will state, as the gentleman intends to press his appeal to a vote, the ground of his decision. The gentleman from Ohio is of course aware how painful it is to the Chair to rule that his remarks are out of order; but he was compelled from a determination to decide impartially to do so.

Mr. BINGHAM—I would be sorry to question the impartiality of the Chair.

The Speaker—The gentleman states that a member of the House, under this rule, would not be privileged to reply to the remarks of the Secretary of State. Members are always privileged to reply to any remarks; for there is the very largest liberty of debate in Committee of the Whole. The fifty-seventh rule requires that a member shall confine himself to the question under debate and avoid personality; but in Committee of the Whole he is not bound to so confine himself. This is a proposed constitutional amendment; and the Chair thinks that the discussion of the previous prophesies of the Secretary of State is not confining the debate to the pending question. If it is, the Chair does not know how the rule he has quoted is ever to be applied. The question now is, shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the appeal on the table.

The Speaker intimated that he preferred a vote to be taken directly on the appeal.

Mr. ELDRIDGE thereupon withdrew his motion.

Mr. RAYMOND inquired whether the question of order was not debatable.

The Speaker answered that it was, to a limited extent.

Mr. RAYMOND—I do not desire to debate the original proposition or this; but I desire to ask the gentleman from Ohio——

Mr. BINGHAM—To relieve the gentleman, I withdraw my appeal.

Mr. RAYMOND—I have the floor, and cannot be interrupted for that purpose.

Mr. BINGHAM—I thought I might be permitted to relieve the gentleman.

Mr. RAYMOND—I would be quite happy, if I wanted relief; but I do not want relief thrust upon me; I wish to ask the gentleman from Ohio whether he thinks it quite proper and right to introduce entirely new matter into this discussion? Whether he proposes to allow a reply to his remarks, or whether he proposes to call the previous question and cut off all reply? That will decide my vote on his question of order.

Mr. BINGHAM—In order to relieve the gentleman, I propose to withdraw my appeal.

Mr. RAYMOND—Will the gentleman be kind enough to answer my question?

Mr. BINGHAM—I decline to answer it.

Mr. RAYMOND—Is it because the question is discourteous or improper?

Mr. BINGHAM—I have no reply to make to the gentleman.

The Speaker—The gentleman has withdrawn the appeal.

Mr. BINGHAM—There is one further remark which I desire to make here, and I trust it will not be considered out of order. It has been announced by those in high places that there is no danger to be apprehended from that million of men lately in arms against the Republic; that those States may be admitted at once without any sort of condition; that the loyal people, who have saved their Government from overthrow by wager of battle, have no right to take any security for the future; that nothing remains for them to do but kill the fatted calf and welcome back the returning prodigal traitors. I have no doubt that at no distant day testimony will be adduced to satisfy every honest man who wishes well to the country and the Constitution, that there is a conspiracy existing in every State lately in insurrection, and perchance beyond their limits, under the invitation to kill the fatted calf, Swear them, swear them all, and let them go!—to take possession of the Legislative powers of the country, and accomplish by false and corrupt legislation what they failed to accomplish by arms. In support of this view, Mr. BINGHAM sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article copied from the Norfolk (Va.) *Post*, headed "Grand victory for the South," and stating that since the morning of the news of the great Southern victory of Bull Run was received, carrying joy and jubilation to every Southern household, there has been no such glorious news received by the Southern people as that of the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and that it was the greatest victory achieved during the war; greater than any of the feats of Stonewall Jackson's army, &c.

Mr. ROGERS asked what paper the clerk read from.

Mr. BINGHAM—The article is from a Virginia paper; an organ of rebellion and secession.

Mr. ROGERS—(having obtained a look at it)—It is from the Washington *Chronicle*, a Radical paper.

Mr. CHANLER—I make a point of order that it is out of order for the gentleman to publish a document of a revolutionary and rebellious character in his speech.

The Speaker decided that that was not a point of order.

Mr. BINGHAM—Yes, I discover that it is not in order, in the judgment of the same gentleman, to warn the people of the dangers impending over them. That article has been copied all over the country. I quote it in support of what I have already intimated, that the fatted calf is to be killed North, to welcome back the returning prodigal traitors, red with the blood of murder and assassination. They are ready to kill the fatted calf if ANDREW JOHNSON will only forget his former utterances, wherein he said that treason was a crime which should be made odious and be punished, and that traitors were no longer citizens but enemies of the country, and should not be permitted to participate in the reorganization of the States; and if he would lend himself to that black and villainous suggestion which found a place in the columns of the Chicago *Times*—a paper which I believe was formerly suppressed for treasonable utterances by Gen. GRANT—that the President would do well to drive the representatives of the people by an armed posse from the Hall of Representatives.

Mr. CHANLER made the point of order that the Chicago *Times* was not pertinent to the question under debate.

The Speaker—The Chair doubts whether it is. The Chair decides that the Chicago *Times* is not pertinent. [Laughter.]

Mr. BINGHAM—I have accomplished my purpose, notwithstanding the objections of the gentleman, of letting the country know that there are utterances of that sort afloat.

Mr. LATHAM inquired whether it was the purpose to make the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by a constitutional majority of the States—a condition precedent to the representation of any of the eleven States now unrepresented.

Mr. BINGHAM said it was not for him to propose any such thing. He would state here, at the suggestion of the venerable Chairman of the Reconstruction Committe on the part of the House (Mr. STEVENS) that every endeavor had been made to present, without regard to this amendment, the cause of Tennessee, so that, by the sovereign act of the American people, through the action of Congress, the constitutional relations of Tennessee as a State might be restored. He would not say that the Committee would not yet and soon act upon it. The matter was still before them. But even in Tennessee the ratio of rebels to loyal people was three to one; and Tennessee was in that respect the best of the eleven seceded States. He undertook to say that no report which might be made by that Committee would fail to disclose the fact that a large majority of the people of Tennessee had declared themselves sworn enemies of the State and the nation.

Mr. GRIDER—Does not the gentleman know that the Committee will report to the contrary of that?

Mr. BINGHAM—No, Sir, I know no such thing. I believe it will turn out that the rebels will be found in a majority of three or four to one in every one of the rebel States.

Mr. BINGHAM'S hour having expired, his time was extended. He devoted it mainly to arguments in support of the proposed amendment, ending up with a disquisition in regard to the difference in Constitutional protection between real estate and personal property.

Mr. CONKLING next got the floor. He said he had not sought it for the purpose of discussing the merits of the amendment; as one of the Committee he had agreed to its being reported, but he did not concur in the report. A number of members on each side wished to debate it further, and he therefore intended without hostility to the Committee, who had it in charge, but rather he thought with consent, to submit a motion to postpone, but before doing so he would yield the floor to his colleague.

Mr. HOTCHKISS explained why he should vote in a manner that might be regarded as inconsistent with his usual vote. He did not regard the proposed amendment as permanently securing the rights and privileges of every citizen, and was, therefore, in favor of its postponement until there could be further conference with the friends of the measure and some means devised by which those rights could be secured beyond question.

Mr. CONKLING said he should vote for the postponement of the measure on grounds very different from, if not entirely opposite, to those of his colleague. He thought that no objection could be made to the amendment because it did not go far enough or was not sufficiently radical. He submitted the motion that the whole be postponed till the second Tuesday in April next.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The motion was lost by a vote of 41 to 110, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Brooks, Chanler, Coffroth, Davis, Dawson, Dennison, Eldridge, Fink, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Hogan, Hubbell of New-York, Kerr, Kuykendall, Marshall, Marvin, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Randall of Pennsylvania, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreave, Strouse, Tabor, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Winfield, Wright—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine Blow, Boutwell, Brandagee, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Donelly, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Jr., of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Hulburd, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kelley, Kelso, Ketchum, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Price, Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Sawyer, Schenck, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Stevens, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge.

Mr. CONKLING'S motion was then adopted by a vote of 113 ayes against 36 noes.

THE MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, Mr. ASHLEY in the chair, and made some progress.

THE PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

After the Committee rose, the Speaker presented a communication from the Commissioner of Patents, transmitting the annual report of 1865.

Mr. GRINNELL moved to print 10,000 extra copies, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

Mr. JOHN L. THOMAS presented the petition of 2,600 workmen of Washington, praying that the eight-hour system may be adopted in the Government workshops, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE PORTAGE LAKE SHIP CANAL.

Mr. LAFLIN presented the resolution of the New-York Legislature relative to the ship canal from Portage Lake to Lake Superior.

The House adjourned.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

More Resolutions on the Political Situation—A Chance for Free Discussion—Debate in the Senate—That Body Refuses to Reconsider the Folger Resolution on National Policy—Gov. Fenton's Nominations for Sanitary Commissioners Under the Health Bill—A Very Important Gas Bill—Stringent Provisions for the Protection of Gas Consumers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1866.

National topics, in spite of all attempts to keep them in the background, pressed upon the attention of both Houses this morning. It has become evident that we are doomed to suffer not a little speechmaking over the position of President JOHNSON relative to the lately rebellious States, and that many members will take occasion to define their views. In the House, this morning, Speaker TREMAIN, calling Mr. HISCOCK to the chair, offered the resolutions on national affairs which will appear in the Press dispatches. After a debate of quite a spirited character, in which Mr. ANDERSON, (Democrat,) of New-York, somewhat surprised the House by stating that he favored the resolutions, the subject was made the special order for to-morrow evening, on which occasion many members who are suffering from suppression of oratorical secretions will have an opportunity to unburthen themselves. The Speaker's resolutions are complained of for being rather non-committal on the points at issue, and efforts will be made to amend them in some particulars. The Democratic members say they will support the President to the last, and we may expect to witness the astonishing spectacle of speeches in favor of ANDY JOHNSON from men who a few months since denounced him with every epithet available. Politics, assuredly, make strange bed-fellows, sometimes.

The Senate, too, had its agony on national affairs. Mr. O'DONNELL moved to reconsider the Folger Resolution requiring all resolutions on national policy to be referred to a Select Committee without debate. This led to an animated and lengthy discussion, in which the mover of the resolution struggled hard for "free speech," and was opposed by Senators WHITE, FOLGER and others. The motion to reconsider was finally lost by the following vote;

YEAS—Messrs. Andrews, Barnett, Campbell, Chambers, Gibson, Godard, Low, H. C. Murphy, O'Donnell, Sutherland, Wilbor, Wood—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Bennett, Collins, Crowley, Folger, Hart, Humphrey, Kline, La Bau, Lent, T. Murphy, Pierson, Platt, Sessions, Stanford, White, Williams, Wolcott—17.

GOV. FENTON sent to the Senate this morning the names of the Sanitary Commissioners under the Metropolitan Health Bill. It is understood that the following are the names sent in by the Governor, viz.: JACKSON C. SHULTZ, DR. WILLARD PARKER, and DR. JOHN O. STONE, of New-York, and DR. JAMES CRANE, [illegible] but it is believed the [illegible] The Senate would have [illegible] as the rules require [illegible] tions to lie over [illegible] is obtained to consider them, Senator BEN WOOD objected. They will be taken up, probably, to-morrow.

Mr. [illegible], of Kings, has introduced a bill "for the better regulation of gas light companies," which is of much importance both to gas makers and consumers. It prohibits any company organized under special act of the Legislature from carrying on business, but requires all to organize under the general act for the formation of gas companies, passed Feb. 16, 1848; provides that no gas company shall pay to its stockholders a greater sum than ten per cent. dividend in any one year, all surplus profits above that amount to be divided and paid *pro rata* among the consumers of such company's gas, whose bills when paid shall amount to $25 for the year preceding the dividend. It is further provided that every gas company shall make an annual report on the 1st of January to the Comptroller of the State, verified by the oath of its officers, showing the condition of such company on the 31st day of December, and exhibiting the amount of capital stock actually invested, the property and assets of the company, the value of its real estate, the amount of loans made, and the securities taken therefor, the number of feet of service, or other pipe actually laid, the number of gas consumers, the quantity of gas actually delivered, with the price therefor. Such report shall also show the expenditures during the year, the amount of dividends paid, compensation paid to officers and employes, cost of materials used in manufacture of gas, and the labor expended thereon, the amount paid for taxes and for internal revenue, and all other expenditures, also the liabilities of the Company of every description, and the amount of dividends declared due and remaining unpaid. The Comptroller is to furnish printed blanks for such returns, and is authorized to address any inquiries to any company in relation to its business or condition, to which the company is reply promptly in writing. If any company neglect to make such return it shall forfeit and pay $500 for every month it shall continue delinquent, to be sued for and collected in the name of the people by the District-Attorney of the county where said Company operates, which penalty shall be paid into the Treasury of the county. It is further provided that, upon the application of any stockholder or gas consumer, the Comptroller shall appoint one or more disinterested persons who are not officers in any Gas-light Company, to examine into the Company's affairs, and such persons so appointed are to have the right to examine the books, papers and property of the Company, and if the Comptroller shall find upon such examination that the assets are insufficient to justify the continuance of business by the Company, he may direct its officers to require the stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency, or if the quality of gas is below the required standard, or that its manufacture is noxious or offensive to the neighborhood, he may direct a reform in these particulars. And if the Company fails to comply with the requirements of the Comptroller, the Attorney-General shall take proceedings in the Supreme Court to forfeit the franchise and require the Company to close up its business.

From the foregoing abstract of its provisions, it is not difficult to foresee that this bill will create a sensation among gas companies. It will be earnestly urged upon the Legislature as a measure necessary for the protection of gas consumed against abuses under which they now suffer.

PERSIMONS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

BILLS PASSED.

To enable the Atlantic Yacht Club to appoint Trustees.

Providing for the restoration of securities deposited with the Insurance Department by the Life Insurance Companies of other States.

Authorizing the District-Attorney of Kings County to appoint a clerk.

The bill prohibiting the authorities of New-York City or County from disposing of any real estate belonging to said City or County was amended so as not to interfere with the sale of a site for a Post-office, read a third time and passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted referring to a Select Committee without debate all resolutions bearing upon national topics.

Messrs. FOLGER, WHITE and PIERSON opposed the motion, and Messrs. H. C. MURPHY, O'DONNELL and others favored it.

The motion was lost by a vote of 13 to 17.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. ANDREWS, and referred to the Select Committee of five:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Legislature of the State of New-York regard the patriotism and fearlessness of the President of the United States with the highest confidence and respect. That his course in requiring the States lately in rebellion to concur in the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery, and to insert a similar provision in the Constitutions of the said several States respectively, as well as his requisition that the same States should formally repudiate all obligations incurred in prosecuting the rebellion, was as bold as it was loyal, and has endeared him in the affections of all who supported the beloved and lamented LINCOLN.

Resolved, That the personal sacrifices and sufferings of President JOHNSON during the rebellion, entitle his counsels toward a policy of moderation and forbearance, to favor and support.

Resolved, That the freedmen, in the new relation which they have been suddenly called to assume, should have extended to them such Governmental aid and counsel as may be expedient and constitutional, and that the recent veto by the President to a bill clearly open to very grave objections does not indicate that proper and constitutional measures will not meet his cordial approbation.

Resolved, That the recent declarations of the President of his desire "to have the principal, intelligent and conscious traitors brought to justice;" and of his conviction that only men "who are unmistakably and unquestionably loyal should be admitted to the councils of the nation," afford satisfactory evidence that his views are fully in accord with those of the loyal masses.

Resolved, That the serenity of the party which elected the President should not be disturbed by the fact that his former political adversaries, or any portion of them, are now disposed to applaud his acts; but that such responses should be a source of gratification, as an evidence of returning reason on the part of his political opponents.

Resolved, That the discharge by the President and Congress of their duties under a deep sense of the constitutional obligations of each, affords no sufficient ground for alienation; and that it is both unwise and unjust to indulge in condemnation of either branch of the Government.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The Speaker called Mr. HISCOCK to the chair.

Mr. TREMAIN moved to lay all business on the table in order to reach motions and resolutions.

The motion was carried by 73 to 14.

Mr. TREMAIN moved the following:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this assembly, Congress is clothed with full power to determine on what evidence of returning loyalty and obedience, and on what terms and conditions intended to secure the future peace and welfare of the nation, the States lately in rebellion shall be entitled to resume their normal relations with the Federal Government, by the admission of their Senators and representatives.

Resolved, That the faith of the nation, and especially that of the Union Party, is solemnly pledged to the freedmen of the South that their freedom shall be secured and maintained by the national authority wherever that shall be requisite, and by such legislation as may be necessary and proper to accomplish that object.

Resolved, That recognizing in President JOHNSON a statesman whose personal sacrifices and patriotic conduct during the late civil war endeared him to the loyal people of this country, and recognizing in the Union majority of Congress a body of able and faithful defenders of constitutional liberty, as well as the representatives of the wishes of their constituents, the hope is ardently entertained by this Assembly that by conciliation, forbearance and national concessions, the existing differences between the President and Congress may be harmonized, and by their joint labors and wisdom, the great work of restoring the American Union may be happily accomplished.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions on to President JOHNSON and to our Senators and Representatives.

Mr. TREMAINE moved to consider the above resolutions without referring them to the Committee on Federal Relations. His object was to secure action on them with as little delay as possible.

Mr. TUCKER desired that the resolutions might lie over, in order that the Democratic minority might have time to consider them.

The Chair said that the resolutions would lie over under the rule, but that the motion to consider them without reference was a question before the House.

Mr. CURTIS inquired if it was the intention of the Republican majority to allow fair discussion on the subject.

Mr. TREMAINE said that was the object he had in view.

Mr. BURDETT considered it discourteous to discriminate in favor of these resolutions. The Committee on Federal Relations already had similar resolutions before them, and it would be best to have all the resolutions take that reference with instructions to report on a given day.

Mr. TREMAINE had no intention to be discourteous, but a reference with instructions would imply that the House entertained the idea that the Committee on Federal Relations needed a spur to induce them to perform their duty.

The motion to consider the resolutions without reference was adopted, and they were made the special order for to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Musical.

STEINWAY'S HALL.—Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK will give his second concert at this establishment tonight, commencing at 8 o'clock. The programme contains several pieces by Mr. GOLDBECK, which will be interpreted by the composer. Mr. G. G. ROCKWOOD and Miss STERLING, Mr. S. B. MILLS also assist Mr. GOLDBECK in six of BACH'S "preludes." The gentleman last named will play a fantasie Hongroise, by R. WILLMERS, and the Pastoral Sonata in D by BEETHOVEN.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

The steamer *St. Louis* sailed for Panama today, with $484,715 in treasure, of which $389,837 are for New-York.

Leading mining stocks are still improving. Savage, $915; Chellar Potosi, $365; Imperial, $117; Crown Point, $1,040; Alpha, $260; Yellow Jacket, $430; Hale & Norcross, $1,150.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY BY BURNING.—A young, lady 20 years of age, named HELEN MARTIN JARRATT, niece of Mr. DAVID MARTIN, residing at No. 130 Washington-street, Hoboken, met with a horrible death by burning on Sunday last, under the following circumstances; Miss JARRATT was endeavoring to kindle a fire, and the wood being damp and not readily igniting, she threw a quantity of kerosene upon it, which communicated to the fire underneath, and flashing up ignited the oil in the can, which exploded, setting fire to her clothing, and before it could be extinguished, the young lady was so dreadfully burned that she expired, after suffering the most intense agony for twelve hours. Miss JARRATT was a most exemplary young lady, and belonged to the Trinity Church choir, Hoboken, from which place the funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon.

STABBING AFFRAY IN TAYLOR'S SALOON.—During Tuesday evening some excitement was caused among the visitors at Taylor's refreshment saloon in Broadway, by a quarrel between two of the waiters, named PATRICK KELLY and THOMAS COLLINS. The difficulty resulted in KELLY drawing a knife and stabbing his opponent in the back, inflicting a slight wound. Officer GILBERT, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested KELLY, who was yesterday committed for trial by Justice DOWLING in default of $1,000 bail. The accused claims to have acted in self-defence.

The "pouncet box" that SHAKESPEARE'S fop applied to his nose, when incommoded with the fumes of "villainous saltpetre," was out of place in the field, but our military heroes returning from their victories rightly deem that a libation of PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" on their handkerchiefs adds a charm to the social reunions which welcome the advent of peace.—*Mount Vernon Banner.*

Burnett's Florimel Closely Resembles the odor of a rare and *delicate* bouquet of flowers, and in this respect it stands unrivaled. A few drops will leave its peculiar and delightful fragrance upon the handkerchief for many hours.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE is equal to the best imported. It is put up in a neat and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorite place on the dressing-table. Its intrinsic merits really justify the high reputation in which it is held.—*Providence Journal.*

For sale by all druggists.

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO FROM HAVRE.

The ladies of New-York and Brooklyn are invited to inspect the novelties in artificial flowers just landed from the Lafayette, and on show at the rooms of the

PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY,
Nos. 561 and 505 Broadway.

Throat Diseases.—"We would call attention to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' We have found them efficacious in allaying Irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers and others troubled with affections of the Throat. They are also an excellent remedy for Hoarseness resulting from cold."—*Congregationalist, Boston.*

Symptoms of Worms in Children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits," or Worm Lozenges, are simple and effectual.

It is Altogether Wrong to Trifle with a bad cough or cold, when a remedy is sure, prompt, and thorough, as Jayne's Expectorant can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon

Will positively cure "Female Weakness" and all "Uterine Complaints" of women.

PRICE $1 50 PER BOTTLE. *Sold everywhere.*

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

The best Pill in the world. Does not gripe nor leave the bowels costive. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. *Sold everywhere*, and by the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NO. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

Will restore gray hair to its original color; strengthen and promote the growth of the weakest hair; stop its falling out; keep the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing, and is recommended and used by our best physicians. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York, where information respecting the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Awnings.—Plain and fancy awnings for stores, offices, dwellings, &c.; bunting flags, banners, hammocks, bags, tents, boat sails, merchandise covers, and canvas articles. C. H. TYLER, Manufacturer, No. 25 East Broadway, New-York. Established 1849.

Spring is the proper time to take cleansing and purifying medicines, of which SWAIM'S Panacea stands preëminent. Sold by all Druggists.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is certainly the wonder of the age. Thousands can testify as to its magical effect, and the first doctors of this City are recommending it to their patients as the only sure cure for rheumatism ever known to man.

J. T. Ellis' up-town depot for Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, No. 830 Broadway, corner 22d-st. D. Barnum's "self-sewer," or "self-guide and baster," sent by mail upon receipt of price, $1 50.

Dame's Pulmo-Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, &c. DAME & CO., No. 436 4th-av., or C. FOX, 81 Barclay-st.

Dr. Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges are warranted a positive cure for costiveness, piles and dyspepsia. Sold everywhere.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Silver Filigree Jewelry.—Brooches, earrings, necklaces, &c., at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

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Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine and button-hole machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BERRIAN—HOWLAND.—At Hyde Park, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Henry Dater, GEO. W. BERRIAN, of Rye, and ELIZABETH A., daughter of Chas. J. Howland, of the former place.

GRIFFITH—DANIELL.—At Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, Feb. 27, by Rev. S. G. Buckingham, WALTER S. GRIFFITH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and HENRIETTA S. DANIELL, of Springfield.

HAZLETINE—MARSHALL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Samuel Cook, D. D., WILLIAM STANLEY HAZLETINE and HELEN, daughter of the late Chas. H. Marshall, Esq., all of this city.

HUGHES—RYERSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, at the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Mr. R. S. HUGHES, of Paterson, N. J., and Miss E. A. RYERSON, of this city.

MOGER—KELSEY.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, by Rev. W. F. Collins, GEORGE E. MOGER and Miss MARY E. KELSEY, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, MATTHEW ALLEN, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st., on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance for those who wish to accompany the remains to Greenwood Cemetery.

ARNOUX.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, ELLA KENNETT, daughter of Anthony and Clementine W. Arnoux, in the 4th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her grandfather, John S. Woodward, are invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the house of her parents, No. 93 East 17th-st., at 2 P. M. of Thursday, March 1.

GOWANS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, SUSAN B., beloved wife of William Gowans, aged 83 years, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with heroic fortitude and Christian patience.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 13 3d-st., on Friday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

HUNTER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, ANNA M., [illegible] daughter of the late Wm. H. and Sarah M. Hunter, aged 53 years, 4 months and 3 days.

Services at No. 771 3d-av. at 1 o'clock Thursday.

☞ Winchester, Va., *Journal* please copy.

LEVERICH.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 28, JULIA L., wife of Charles D. Leverich, and youngest daughter of the late John L. Riker.

The relatives and friends of the families are invited to attend her funeral from her family residence, Bowery Bay, L. I., on Friday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Union-square, 14th-st., until 12¼ o'clock.

LAWSON.—At Yonkers, on Saturday evening, Feb. 24, KATE, daughter of James Lawson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Dutch Reformed Church, (Dr. Rogers,) corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., on Thursday morning, March 1, at 10 o'clock.

LANG.—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, RACHEL, only daughter of Robert M. and the late Sarah Lang.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 100 East [illegible] st., on Friday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

MATHEWS.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 28, Miss BRIDE MATHEWS, sister of the late James Mathews.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, BERTHA EUGENIE, second daughter of J. Marc and Louise Marie Martin, aged 5 years, 4 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of the parents, Gates av., fourth house northeast of Ryerson-st., this day, (Thursday,) March 1, at 2 P. M.

SCOFIELD.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, GEORGE H. SCOFIELD, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his father, George Scofield, in Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, March 3, at 2 P. M.

SHAW.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 27, SARAH JANE, wife of Benjamin F. Shaw, of Utica, N. Y.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her brother-in-law, G. V. Clark, No. 271 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains of the deceased will be taken to Utica for interment.

SIMONSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, after a long and painful illness, CATHERINE H. SIMONSON, in the [illegible] year of her age, relict of the late Wm. E. Riker and Jeremiah Simonson.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, Newtown, L. I., on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and at 3½ o'clock from the Episcopal Church. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Go tell to all the world around:
The precious Saviour I have found.

☞ Williamsport, Penn., papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 28, GEORGE F. TAYLOR.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Hanson place, near Raymond-st.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, ABRAHAM TAYLOR.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Louisa Hearns, No. 324 West 28th-st., on Friday, March 2, at 2 o'clock.

VAIL.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 28, EDWARD T., son of Edward B. and Elizabeth L. Vail, aged 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 116 West 38th-st., on Friday, March 2, at [illegible] o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. J. B. Pearson, the Acting Consul of the United States at Manila, Philippine Islands, of the death, on the ——— of ———, at Manila ———, of Mr. JAMES OSWALD, of New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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11. Burning of the Great Oil Well in Pennsylvania.
12. Charles Lamb.
13. The Claverings, by Mr. Trollope.

POETRY: [illegible]

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POLITICAL.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at Head-quarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 1, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

HENRY H. HUELAT, }
CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.

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Coupons Cashed in Gold.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN.
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, 500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

MANGAM & TALBERT,

BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,

NO. 240 BROADWAY,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
BANKERS AND DEALERS ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OHIO & KENTUCKY COUNTY BONDS.

Bellefontaine Railroad Bonds,
City of Memphis 6 per cent. Bonds,
Wanted by
WM. C. EGLESTON,
No. 54 William-st.

SAMUEL B. HARD

BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., Bought and sold on Commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

VALUABLE WATER POWER

For sale, on the James River, opposite Richmond, consisting of a six-story brick building, with wheels and driving power for a large business. Has a perpetual lease from the City of Manchester. Will be sold low, and payments made easy.

Also, some desirable coal lands near Richmond;

And two first-class iron properties in Virginia, with furnaces, coal, &c., ready for immediate operation.

Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway, New-York City.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.

[SEAL.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, March 2, 1866, for the sale of $60,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1866.

THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY offer for sale $1,350,000 of their First Mortgage Sinking Fund, convertible bonds, due April 1, 1895, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of April and October in each year, being the entire balance of the bonds which the Company is authorized to sell under the provisions of a mortgage to George N. Titus and James D. Fish, Trustees for $5,600,000, covering the whole line of the Company's road, from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Ind., 224 miles, with the franchises, equipment and appurtenances, and all other present and future acquired property.

The proceeds of these bonds now offered will extinguish the whole existing floating debt of the Company, and provide for the purchase of a large amount of additional rolling stock.

For copy of mortgage and further particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, where subscriptions for the bonds will be received.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for ten Directors of this Company, constituting the first class, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, proximo, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order.

JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Lilly Run Petroleum Company will be held at the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 1½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 21 to March 7.

JAMES MILLIGAN, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 205½ WALNUT-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866. H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 8th of March next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company for the election of Trustees and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March next, at 12 o'clock. By order. H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

Dated FEB. 23, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIrectors for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 115 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

OWEN'S LAKE SILVER LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and other purposes, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 78 Cedar-st., on MONDAY, March 5. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from March 1 to March 6. CHAS. W. BOND, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

1866.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 31, 1866.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
President.

Office Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR.
January 31, 1866.

The Net Assets Feb. 1, 1865 -- $11,799,414 68

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For premiums and policy fees, Original on new policies	$1,154,066 94	
Renewals	1,818,654 82	
War extras and annuities	15,428 64—	$2,988,150 40
Interest on bonds and mortgages	362,752 88	
U. S. Stocks	352,329 53	
Premium on gold	94,989 66—	809,092 06
Rent	55,633 34—	$3,853,865 80
Total		$15,652,480 48

Disbursements as follows:

Paid claims by death and additions to same	$712,823 12	
Paid matured Endowment Policies and additions	20,990 53	
Paid Post-Mortem Dividends, Dividends surrendered, and reduction of Premium	58,730 67	
Paid surrendered Policies	190,091 40	
Paid Annuities	10,363 55	
Paid Taxes	38,096 57	
Paid Expenses, including Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, and sundry office expenses	174,310 5.	
Paid Commissions, and for purchase of Commissions accruing on future Premiums	334,255 12—	1,540,130 63

Net Cash Assets Jan. 31, 1866, $14,112,349 85.

Invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$1,475,899 82	
Bonds and Mortgages	7,348,692 30	
United States Stocks, (Cost)	4,468,921 25	
Real Estate	782,307 34	
Balance due by Agents	36,589 14—	$14,112,349 85
Add:		
Interest accrued, but not due	$112,000 00	
Interest due and unpaid	5,084 73	
Deferred Premiums and Premiums due, but not yet received	655,844 30—	772,929 03

Gross Assets Jan. 31, 1866 ... $14,885,278 88

Increase in Net Cash Assets for the Year .... } $2,312,935 17

THE GROSS RECEIPTS OF THE COMPANY ARE THUS APPROPRIATED:

Reserve to reinsure outstanding policies, including dividend additions to same	$11,503,996 03
Claims ascertained and unpaid (not due)	122,750 00
Dividend additions to same	28,497 64
Post-mortem dividends (uncalled for)	29,931 73
Premiums paid in advance	21,065 48
Undivided surplus (excluding a margin on the above Reserves of over $1,000,000)	205,649 42
Dividend of 1866	**2,975,388 58**
Gross assets Feb. 1, 1866, as above	$14,885,278 88

N. B.—The reserve to reinsure outstanding policies and additions, ($11,503,996 03,) as above, includes a margin of $1,000,000 over and above the net values, at 4 per cent. interest, so that the total undivided surplus exceeds $1,300,000.

Claims unpaid, not due ... $122,750 00

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

Policies in force Feb. 1, 1865	17,197	Insuring	$52,019,426
Total issued in the year 1865	8,600	Insuring	31,394,507
In force Feb. 1, 1866	25,797	Insuring	$83,413,933

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS,
Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Sam'l E. Sproulls,	Henry A. Smythe,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Sam'l M. Cornell,	William V. Brady,
William Moore,	Lucius Robinson,	W. E. Dodge,
Robt. H. McCurdy,	W. Smith Brown,	George S. Coe,
Isaac G. Pearson,	Richard Patrick,	Wm. K. Strong,
Martin Bates,	Wm. H. Popham,	Wm. M. Vermilye,
William Betts,	Wm. A. Haines,	John E. Develin,
John P. Yelverton,	Ezra Wheeler,	Wellington Clapp,
John Wadsworth,	Seym'r L. Husted,	Alonzo Child,
Alfred Edwards,	Sam'l D. Babcock,	Henry E. Davies,
John M. Stuart,	Alex. W. Bradford,	R. A. McCurdy,
Oliver H. Palmer,	David Hoadley,	Francis Skiddy.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretaries, { ISAAC ABBATT,
THEO. W. MORRIS.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Cashier, FRED. M. WINSTON.

Medical Examiners, { MINTURN POST, M. D.
ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.

Counsel, { WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D.,
Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Hon. A. W. BRADFORD.

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

BELFAST BANKING CO., IRELAND.

We issue sight drafts on the above, in sums to suit.

TAYLOR BROTHERS.

NO. 17 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

NO. 8, WALL-ST.

Offers will be received until the 1st day of March proximo for $350,000 of the Consolidated Sinking Fund Convertible Mortgage Bonds of this company. These bonds are a portion of $2,000,000, issued for the purpose of providing additional rolling stock required to accommodate the growing business of the company, and for the equipment of the additional road now in course of construction to Omaha, on the Missouri; and the mortgage provides for a further issue of $500,000 more of said bonds ($2,500,000 in all) hereafter, for the same purpose, if such issue shall be found necessary.

The bonds bear date Jan. 15, 1865, carry seven per cent. interest, payable quarterly in New-York; have fifty years to run, and are secured by a Deed of Trust to Samuel J. Tilden, Esq., upon all the company's lines of road and equipment in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, amounting to about 650 miles of road, more than 100 miles of which are subject to no other mortgage. This mortgage, together with all other liens, amount in the aggregate to only $20,000 per mile upon said roads.

Provision is also made in the mortgage for the absorption, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, of all prior liens into this class of bonds, in the expectation that eventually all the other bonds of the company will be exchanged for these, leaving this class of bonds the only mortgage lien upon the company's entire lines of road.

These bonds are convertible into the preferred stock of the company, at the option of the holder, any time prior to Jan. 1, 1870. For further particulars inquire at the company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. H. BOODY, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

The interest coupons of March 1 of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company will be paid at the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, and 476 laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of "THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," a banking association, located in said city, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the New-York State National Bank, in the City of Albany, and at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York, in that city, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank, must be presented as aforesaid, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a lien upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1866.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN FILED IN this Department, pursuant to law, by WOOSTER SHERMAN, an individual banker, proprietor of Wooster Sherman's Bank, at Watertown, Jefferson County, that the said banker has changed his residence: Notice is hereby given that the said banker resides in the city of New-York, where the business of the said bank will be hereafter conducted. Place of business No. 3 Nassau-st.

G. W. SCHUYLER, Superintendent.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1866.

COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, NEXT, FROM the bonds of Peninsula Railroad Company of Michigan, will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, for the election of five directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10, New-York, on the 10th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Continental Hotel, corner of 9th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, on the 13th day of March next, at 2 P. M. CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Sec'y.

TREASURER'S OFFICE N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company due March 1, 1866, will be paid, less Government tax, upon presentation at the office of SPENCER H. SMITH, No. 39 Wall-st., No. 8 Jauncey-court.

S. H. H. CLARK, Treasurer.

HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 28, 1866.

THE INTEREST DUE ON QUEENS County Bonds will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's office in the village of Hempstead.

LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
5 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH.

Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,
JANUARY 1, 1866.

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1865		$1,828,724 77
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.	$1,104,619 13	
For Interest and Rents	136,800 52	
For Interest and Rents accrued	39,877 56—	$1,281,597 21
Total		$3,105,321 96
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonus, and payments of Annuities	$205,144 55	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.	191,832 70	
Paid Dividends, Re-Insurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus, Interest on Dividends, &c.	89,038 95—	$486,131 18
Total		$2,619,190 80
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank and on hand	$43,559 09	
Bonds and Mortgages	324,375 00	
Real Estate	57,360 00	
Premium Notes on Policies in force	1,041,261 41	
[The actual estimate of the Policies which secure these notes is about $1,350,000.]		
United States and New-York State Stocks, cost	449,131 75	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums deferred and Premiums and interest in course of collection and transmission	268,928 09	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	295,965 00	
[Market value of the Securities, $361,018 50.]		
Interest accrued to date, and all other property	85,569 56—	$2,619,190 80

ADVANTAGES OF THIS COMPANY OVER OTHER COMPANIES, DIVIDENDS IN CASH, ANNUALLY.

FORTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND DECLARED 1ST JANUARY, 1866.

NOTES TAKEN FOR HALF THE ANNUAL PREMIUMS.

EXPENSES LESS THAN THOSE OF ANY "ALL-CASH" COMPANY.

TEN YEARS NON-FORFEITING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED.

Policies incontestible.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. N. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.

FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK STATE
SEVEN PER CENT. BOUNTY LOAN,
DUE IN 1878 AND 1879.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,
No. 33 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Receive money on deposit and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances, which may be checked for at sight.

Negotiate Loans and Business paper.

Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold.

Buy and sell Government and other Securities on commission.

MAKE COLLECTIONS on all parts of the United States and Canada.

JOHN J. CISCO,
(Late of the United States Treasury in New-York.)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

UNITED STATES DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CAPITAL TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

All issues of United States Government Securities bought and sold.

Claims on all the Departments collected promptly and remitted for.

Deposits in Gold and Currency received on favorable terms from all parts of the Union.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable at National Banks everywhere in the United States.

L. HUYCK, President.
C. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

J. COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS.

In connection with our Houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we this day open an office at No. 1 Nassau, corner of Wall-st., in this City.

Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York; Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, of our Washington House, and Mr. PITT COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.

We shall give particular attention to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

REMOVAL.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO. have removed to No. 6 New-st., Stock Exchange Building, where, with increased facilities, they will continue to execute orders for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and other securities, strictly on commission.

NEW-YORK AND EL DORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the NEW-YORK AND EL DORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 106 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, M., on TUESDAY, March 13, 1866, for the election of officers and other business. By order of the President.

GEO. H. MUNROE, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED BY AN ESTABlished manufacturing firm a capitalist to advance on staple manufactured goods until sold, for which a liberal commission or percentage will be allowed, or an interest given if desired. Address M. R., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

INDIAN ROCK OIL COMPANY.—FOUR hundred shares of this stock will be offered for sale at the Regular Petroleum Stock Exchange, TO-MORROW, March 2, at 10 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 20th of February, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Feb. 8, 1866.

OFFICE TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 10 PINE-ST., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, held this day, a Dividend of One Per Cent. for the month of February was declared, payable March 15. The transfer books will be closed from March 10 to 15, inclusive.

J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM-FARMS ASSOCIATION have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable March 5, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from Feb. 23 to March 5, both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

RUSSELL FILE COMPANY.

RUSSELL FILE COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 17,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1866.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Five Per Cent. in cash and Five Per Cent. in stock, payable on the 10th day of March.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 9th of March inclusive.

WM. J. PEASE, President.
JAMES H. KIDDER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1866.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the net earnings of the quarter ending Jan. 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., upon the capital stock, and so much of the scrip stock as has been declared paid.

The transfer books will be closed Thursday, the 22d inst., and reopened Friday, March 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL COMPANY,
ROOM No. 44 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, (out of the earnings for the three months ending Jan. 31,) payable at the office of the company on and after March 1. Transfer books closed from 24th inst. to 2d proximo.

G. S. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. cash on the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable on the 1st day of March, 1866, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York City. Transfer books will close on the 20th inst., and open on the 2d of March.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, and carried Three (3) per cent. to surplus account, out of the earnings of the last six months.

SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1866, $120,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

W. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a dividend of Three per Cent. on demand, free of the Government tax, payable at the Treasurer's office, No. 9 Broad-st., Room No. 11.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro. tem.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

MARBLE MANTELS.—NOW IS THE TIME to purchase mantels very cheap; 300 mantels on hand which will be sold at very low prices. A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell, on FRIDAY, March 2, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent.

2,800 BALES MOBILE COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Assoy, and may be seen in the bale at Barbey's store, Nos. 290 to 296 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer.

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, &c.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, &c., entirely new and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, Fifth and E sts., back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz.:

Shirts	40,000
Drawers	20,000
Socks, pairs	20,000
Slippers, pairs	30,000
Gowns	30,000
Bed-sacks	20,000
Pillow-ticks	10,000
Pillows, Hair	4,000
Towels, Hand	10,000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within five (5) days from termination of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor U. S. A.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:

STEAM TUG MARIGOLD—Length, 83 feet; breadth, 19 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler.

STEAM TUG LABURNUM—Length, 100 feet; breadth, 21 feet 3 inches; depth, 9 feet; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke, 32 inches; one boiler, two furnaces, flue and return tubes.

TERMS—Twenty per cent on the day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard. C. H. BELL, Commandant.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CLOAKS, BONNETS, CLOTHS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, March 1, at No. 739 Broadway, below 8th-st., at 11 A. M., the entire stock and fixtures, viz.:

Cloaks, bonnets, cloakings and cloths, cloak trimmings, French flowers, ribbons, and also bonnet-stands, shoulder-frames, cloak-figures, &c., usually found in a similar establishment; also, 4 large French-plate mirrors, and about 90 yards best three-ply carpeting, nearly new; also, one large iron safe. Sale peremptory, and the goods to be removed on the day of sale, as the lease has been disposed of.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on FRIDAY, March 2, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 142 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rosewood parlor suite, marble-top tables, mirrors, curtains, French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobe, toilet crockery, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, engravings, &c., &c., together with the kitchen utensils.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 119TH-STREET, HARLEM, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Four lots of land, situate on the southerly side of 119th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., together with the brick buildings thereon. These lots are in a rapidly improving neighborhood. The street is curbed, guttered, flagged, and has Croton and gas.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

IMPROVED PROPERTY ON WATER AND SOUTH STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 1, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

SOUTH AND WATER STS.—The lot of land, with the six-story brick building thereon, situate on the northerly side of South-st., and running through to and fronting on the southerly side of Water-st., and being between Pike and Rutgers slips, known as No. 250 South and No. 493 Water-st. Lot 21x160 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 1ST-AVENUE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

1ST-AV.—The lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the northeast corner of 1st-av. and 16th-st., being 23 feet in width by 94 feet in depth. The improvements consist of a three-story brick store and dwelling on the front and a three-story brick house on the rear, fronting on 16th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 36TH, 44TH AND 54TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

36TH-ST.—Three lots south side, 100 feet west of 10th-av.
44TH-ST.—One lot north side, 325 feet west of 9th-av.
54TH-ST.—Four lots (with four gore lots in the rear,) south side of 54th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 312 MADISON-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of Salem Wines, deceased:

MADISON-ST.—The two-story attic and under-cellar brick house, No. 312 Madison-st., between Gouverneur and Montgomery sts, with party wall; gas fixtures go with the house; lot 19.6x110.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 118TH-STREET AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

118TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the north side of 118th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The house is 16 feet 8 inches by 40 feet; has basement and sub-cellar; modern improvements. Lot half the block.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 8TH-AV. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

8TH-AV.—The three lots situate on the westerly side of 8th-av., commencing 25 feet north of 57th-st., and within one block of the entrance to Central Park. Lots 25x100 feet each.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN JERSEY CITY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MONTGOMERY-ST.—The two lots of land, with buildings thereon, situate on the northerly side of Montgomery-st., near Green-st., Nos. 42 and 44, being two blocks from the ferry.

MERCER-ST.—The lot of land, with brick houses thereon, situate on the southerly side of Mercer-st., in the rear of the Montgomery-st. property, and known as No. 39. The lots are each 25x100 feet.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee:

No. 21 CHERRY-ST.—The lot of land, with a front and rear brick building, sold subject to a lease expiring May, 1862; leaser to pay taxes, assessments and repairs.

No. 619 5TH-ST.—House and lot, sold subject to a lease expiring May, 1867.

NOS. 30 AND 32 LEWIS-ST.—The two lots of land with four houses.

Map and particulars at the office.

SATURDAY, March 3,
At 11 o'clock, on the premises.

(Under the direction of B. LEFFINGWELL, Esq., Referee.)

FARM IN EASTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, late of Wm. Silliman, Esq., 180 acres, two miles from Tuckahoe Station, one mile from Scarsdale Station, on Harlem Railroad, four miles from New-Rochelle, eighteen miles from New-York; large mansion-house, farm-house and other suitable outbuildings; highly cultivated, well wooded and watered; fruit trees in variety and abundance; valuable marble on a portion; possession 1st of April; 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SIXTH AND EIGHTH AVS., BANK, 37TH, 50TH AND 85TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

6TH-AV.—One lot, west side, 50.4½, south of 50th-st., 25x100 feet.

8TH-AV.—Nos. 548 and 548½. Lot with two three-story brick stores and dwellings near 39th-st.; lot 25.2½x75 feet.

8TH-AV.—Four-story brick store and dwelling, east side 8th-av., 25.5 north of 49th-st.; lot 25x100.

BANK-ST.—The first-class four-story brick high-stoop house and lot No. 21 Bank-st., near 4th-st. House has all the conveniences; 21.10x56; lot 21.10x90 feet.

37TH-ST.—One lot north side, 450 feet west of 9th-av., 25x98.9.

50TH-ST.—One lot south side, 175 feet west of 6th-av., 25x100.4½.

85TH-ST.—Two lots north side, 178.2 east of 3d-av., each 24.5 front, 24.3 rear by 102.2 feet in depth.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 46 WEST 39TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) New-York:

WEST 39TH-ST.—The first-class four-story brown-stone English basement house and lot, No. 46 West 39th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 17.9x60; in excellent order throughout; good sub-cellar; lot 17.9x98.9. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF NO. 30 WEST 12TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 12TH-ST.—The valuable five-story brick building No. 30 West 12th-st., south side, 325 feet west of 5th-av.; building 28 by about 40 feet; also, on rear of lot there is a brick stable 25 by about 26 feet; lot 25x103.3 inches. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn:

Three rosewood parlor suites, five chamber suites, extension tables, buffets, mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

Also, at 12 M., a seat light wagon and harness.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, HARRISON AND 15TH-STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GREENWICH-ST.—The two five-story brown-stone front stores and lots situate on the west side of Greenwich-st., between Rector and Carlisle sts., Nos. 98 and 100.

GREENWICH-ST.—The plot of land, together with the four and five-story brick buildings thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Greenwich and Harrison sts., No. 353 Greenwich-st. and Nos. 19 and 21 Harrison-st.

WEST 15TH-ST.—The three-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the southerly side of 15th-st., near the 6th-av., No. 110.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

11TH-AV.—The four valuable lots situate on the easterly side of 11th-av., commencing on the northeasterly corner of 26th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOT ON WEST 43D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 43D-ST.—The lot of land situate on the northerly side of West 43d-st., 381 feet west of 9th-av. Lot 18.4x100.4.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

6TH-AV. STORE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

6TH-AV.—The four-story brown-stone front building and lot, situate on the easterly side of 6th-av., next to the corner of 48th-st., and known as No. 818. The building is used as a store on the first floor, and the upper part is fitted up for a dwelling-house, and contains gas, Croton water and baths.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT ON 14TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

14TH-ST.—1 lot on south side, 216 feet 4 inches east of Hudson-st., and between Hudson-st. and 8th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 7TH-AV. AND 33D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

7TH-AV.—Five first-class four-story brown-stone front stores and dwellings, situate on the northwest corner of 7th-av. and 33d-st., built in the best manner, and have modern improvements, being model tenement houses.

33D-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot on north side of 33d-st., 50 feet west of 7th-av.; house well built, and has modern improvements.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 58TH AND 59TH STS., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

58TH-ST.—Five lots on the north side, 125 feet east of 5th-av.

59TH-ST.—Five lots on the south side, immediately in the rear of the 58th-st. lots, and opposite the site of the Grand Hotel.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—LOTS ON 142D-ST., 130TH-ST., 102D-ST., and 12TH-AV., improved property on Washington and West sts. with bulkhead and water right, and two houses in Brooklyn.

P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST-ST.—The 5-story brick store, No. 307 West-st.; between Spring and Charlton sts.; 26 ft. by about 75; lot 85 ft. 9 inches in depth. The 5-story brick store, No. 308 West-st., 20 ft. by about 75; lot 87 ft. 5 inches in depth.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The 4½-story brick building Nos. 508 and 510 Washington-st., in the rear of the West-st. stores; lot 40x115; buildings covering the plot.

BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHT in front of the West-st. stores. The whole of the above forming a plot of ground 40 feet on West-st. running through to Washington-st. 202 feet 6 inches, with the bulkhead and water rights in front of the West-st. property.

142D-ST.—Four lots north side of 142d-st., 400 feet east of 11th-av.

102D-ST.—Two lots south side of 102d-st., 345 feet east 1st-av.

12TH-AV.—Two lots east side 12th-av., 25 feet north 130th-st.

130TH-ST.—One lot north side of 130th-st., 100 feet east of 12th-av.

VALUABLE TRIANGULAR PLOT, bounded by 12th-av., 130th-st., and Manhattan-st.—10 feet on the avenue, 226 feet on 130th-st. and 120 feet 11 inches running through to Manhattan-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

HUNTINGTON-ST.—The two three-story brick houses, Nos. 41 and 43 Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., well built and in good order; possession May 1.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, New-York.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, Trade Salerooms, No. 498 Broadway, Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.

MARCH 5, AND THE FIVE FOLLOWing days, at 6 o'clock P. M., the very extensive library of J. B. Fisher, Esq., of Austerfield Farm, Camden County, N. J., containing many choice, scarce, curious and unique books. Among the specialties are American History, comprising early Travelers and Writers, Voyages round the World, Arctic Voyages, State Histories, Indian History, Indian Captivities, Travels and Surveys, Early American Poetry, Bibliotheca Americana, &c., &c. Also, Black Letter and Vellum Books, Witchcraft, Demonology, and Miracles—on these subjects the collection is full. Large paper books, &c., &c. In many respects this collection of books is *unequaled* by any collection ever before offered to the American public. The books are in superb condition, mostly in elegant and substantial bindings by Pawson & Nicholson, Mackenzie, Lewis, Riviere, Hayday, Cape, Neidree, and other well known European binders. As a general rule, they are now in a condition to be placed on the library shelves of any gentleman in this country or Europe.

Catalogues price 75 cents, and the books will be on view on Thursday morning, March 1.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

250 packages Malaga raisins,
500 half-boxes Sultana raisins,
200 cases olive oil,
100 bags Bordeaux walnuts,
25 barrels currants,
40 cases macaroni,
5 cases Smyrna figs, wooden boxes,
70 boxes Malaga lemons,
for whom it may concern.
25 casks Turkey prunes, slightly stained.
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
1,500 boxes fresh Catania oranges,
1,500 boxes fresh Catania lemons,
cargo brig *Brodorine*, from Catania.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 13 East River:
2,021 boxes fresh Sicily oranges,
1,018 boxes fresh Sicily lemons,
cargo brig *Achille*, from Palermo.

NEW-ORLEANS OPERA HOUSE FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Sale at auction of the New-Orleans Opera House, situated at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., with its dependencies, and all and singular the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe and library and other accessories of said Opera House.—By GABRIEL LEAUMONT, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 69 Chartres-st., on THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, at noon, will be sold at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal-st., between Custom and Canal sts., New-Orleans, the splendid building known as the OPERA HOUSE. The portion of ground on which said opera house is built, forms the west corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., and measures 191 feet 9 inches and 6 lines front on said Bourbon-st., and 190 feet 8 inches and 7 lines front on Toulouse st., all more or less. Said building was erected in 1859, and the cost of the same, with the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe, library, and other accessories, exceeded the sum of $240,000. A complete and exact inventory of the contents of said opera house is deposited for reference in the office of S. MAGNER, Notary Public in New-Orleans.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The purchaser to assume the payment of two bonds of $1,000 each, subscribed by the New-Orleans Opera House Company, under date of the 1st of June, 1859, and payable on the 1st of July, 1869, the said two bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually by coupons of $40 each on the 1st of July and 1st of January of each year, the first coupon to be due on the 1st of July next, 1866. The balance of the price of adjudication to be one-third cash in United States Treasury notes, and the balance at a credit of one, two, three, four and five years, by equal installments, in notes divided by coupons to suit the vendors; said notes bearing 8 per cent. interest from date until paid, and the whole to be secured by mortgage on the property sold. The building to be kept insured against fire to the amount of the unpaid notes, and the policy transferred to the vendors until the full payment of said notes, the vendors reserving the privilege to renew yearly said insurance in case of negligence on the part of the purchaser so to do, and to claim immediately from the owner the reimbursement of said premium of insurance, which will be also secured by mortgage on said property; the purchaser also taking the obligation to pay the attorneys' fees in case of suit on any of the notes subscribed by him for the balance purchase of said property, said attorneys' fees not to exceed 5 per cent.

The opera house being rented up to the 1st of June next, possession of the same will not be given before that time; but the leases of the stores on the ground floor, amounting to $200 per month, will be transferred to the purchaser from the 1st of April next.

Acts of sale before GOTTSCHALK & WAGNER, Notaries Public in New-Orleans, at the expense of the purchaser, who shall have to pay the United States revenue stamp for said sale.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3d-av., during the erection of their new Banking-house. Bank open from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

W. J. BARNES, Sec. ISAAC T. SMITH, Pres't.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE (opposite MOTT-ST.,) NEW-YORK.

Allows SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST to depositors, FREE OF TAX. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

Chartered 1851.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
Open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Interest, SIX PER CENT. free of tax.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; on Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free from Government Tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from March 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON TUESDAY EVENing, Feb. 27, between Clinton Hall, 10th-st., Broadway, a POCKET-BOOK, containing a small sum of money, visiting cards with name of owner, Camilla Brown, and other memorandum. The finder will please leave it at No. 109 10th-st., or No. 41 Spruce-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, ABOUT 10½ o'clock, in going from the corner of Wall-st. and Broadway to Exchange-place, $1,400, in three $500 notes, (National and greenbacks;) the finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the same to LOWETZ & BROKER, No. 449 Broadway.

LOST—A FUR GLOVE, IN GOING FROM 16th to 20th sts., in 6th-av. A suitable reward will be given if returned to FELIX CONNER, stable, 16th-st. and 6th-av.

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,

OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESTABLISHED 1839.

YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.

STEAM MILL, WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, No. 47 SOUTH-ST.

The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK OF LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING, STEP PLANK, &c.; &c.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

Clute Brothers' celebrated portable and stationary high and low pressure steam engines, grist and saw mills; pumps of every description; cotton gins, shafting, gearing, pulleys, &c. Jobbing of all kinds.

JAMES A. ROBINSON,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner Hudson, New-York.

STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY—Are prepared to sell MACHINES, to be used in QUARRYING STONE of any kind by STEAM POWER, and without the use of powder.

They will do the work of about 40 men, and save the stock wasted by the old process.

The Machines have been thoroughly tested, and are working upon the largest quarries in the country. Circulars giving particulars and prices sent free. Address STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st.

STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—The large 150 horse power engine, built by Corliss & Nightingale, which took the first premium in the Crystal Palace, with boilers complete, now running at No. 137 Elm-st., with lease of several buildings, well filled with paying power tenants. Apply to the engineer, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF MACHINERY OF E. Robinson's Armory, can be seen at No. 259 8th-av., near 29d-st. JAMES W. BOOTH, Assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 WILL BUY THE STOCK AND furniture of the Confectionery, Restaurant, Ice Cream Saloon and Bakery, No. 206 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.; the best stand for the above business in the place. A person with energy and perseverance, who thoroughly understands the business, and will take charge of parties and weddings, can do a large and profitable business, for it is seldom that an opportunity like this is offered.

DOCTORS.—THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER offered to a young physician wishing to practice in New-York. Call or address Dr. POWELL, No. 126 West 9th-st., N. Y. Amount required not to exceed $700; business per annum $12,000 to $15,000.

$5,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, with $5,000 capital, wishes an interest in some respectable, profitable, and well-established business. References exchanged. Address W. WILSON, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A TOY, CONFECTIONARY AND VARIETY STORE—Stock and fixtures for sale cheap, with large store and apartments to let low; No. 409 3d-av.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—FOR SALE, STOCK, fixtures and five years' lease of a gallery doing a good business. No. 96 6th-av., corner 8th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York, through their long experience and superior facilities in manufacturing first-class furniture, are prepared to supply the public at large on as favorable terms as can be had in this City. All purchasers are respectfully invited to call as above. Furniture of every kind always on hand, in full suites or otherwise.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

FURNITURE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal.

N. B.—Housekeepers, or persons going to housekeeping, will be supplied, and can pay by installments if preferred.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VIGELIUS & SEYMOUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
LEAF TOBACCO,
Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st.

Leaf tobacco received on consignment.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. DE CORA, ASTROLOGIST, CONSULTATIONS, No. 363 6th-av.; hours, 11 A. M. till 11 P. M. Terms, ladies, $3; gentlemen, $5.

ASTROLOGY—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., room No. 8 first floor. Ladies, 50c., gents, $1.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know; losses; numbers; prescribes medicines for all diseases, &c.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST.—MME. WILSON tells the object of your visit, &c. No. 189 Allen-st., near Houston, over the bakery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a baby to wet nurse at her own home, having lost her own baby; is without family; none but respectable persons need apply. Can be seen this day, from 10 to 3, at No. 190 East 21st-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation in a private family; is an excellent cook and baker, and is a good washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 165 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; understands English and American cooking; has good reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 227 East 18th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a smart capable girl; is neat, economical and respectful, and an excellent washer and ironer; best reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SKIRT TRIMMERS TO TRIM THE duplex elliptic woven skirts; to good, experienced hands steady employment and the highest wages. Apply immediately at Duplex Elliptic Skirt Manufactory, 1 entrance, 81 Reade-st. WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE Scotch Presbyterian girl as first-class chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress; none but first-class families need apply. Call, for two days, at No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; understands all kinds of family cooking; does the coarse washing. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, sisters, one as cook and the other as laundress; best of City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 160 East 22d-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMilies by the day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also, sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 151 East 58th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO WORKED in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as children's maid, quick at the needle, or as chambermaid and waitress; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable woman as wet nurse; can be highly recommended. Address No. 533 West 28th-st., top floor, Room 14; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call or address No. 178 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Can be seen at No. 248 8th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or waitress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a competent American woman; no incumbrances. Address Mrs. REYNOLDS, Morrisania Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK WHO can take the position of laundress. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 387 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, waiters, porters, servants, gardeners, farm hands, grooms, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

A YOUNG WIDOW AGED 30 DESIRES to meet a gentleman of refinement, with a view to matrimony, or would accept a situation as housekeeper or governess; the highest references given. Call or address Mrs. IRVIN, care Mme. De Cora, Astrologist, No. 363 6th-av.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, English; understands vegetables, green-house and grapes; good references. Apply to J. R., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business; has long and satisfactory City recommendations as to capability. Call on or address M. L., No. 1,348 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A PARTY IN THE PRIME OF LIFE, having 20 years' commercial experience, desires an engagement as correspondent or general accountant, or an agency in Great Britain or Belgium for a respectable American house; is familiar with the English, French, Dutch and Italian languages; is a native of Belgium; references to leading houses in Great Britain and Belgium. Address F. D. D., care of Nunan & Co., No. 78 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man, without family, as first-class gardener; he understands the management of fruits, flowers and vegetables, hot and cold graperies and greenhouses. Very best of references given from his late employers, both merchants of the City. Call or address J. C., No. 9 John-st., care Young & Elliott.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging; the very best of City reference. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GARDENer and farmer, a situation as manager of a farm; has a family; is thoroughly acquainted with the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and can furnish best testimonials; would work a place on shares if accessible to market. Address R., Box No. 4,700 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLACE BY A GERman as gardener; a married man with a small family; understands the management of hot and cold graperies and greenhouse plants in general; can give good reference. Address S. P., at seed-store No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business and has the best of reference for sobriety and capability. Address W. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and the best of City reference will be given. Address T. S., Box 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady man, who thoroughly understands his business; highly recommended by his employer; has thirteen years' City reference. Call or address at Mr. Trainor's, 744 Broadway, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom in a private family; is willing to be useful and obliging; no objection to the country; can produce best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom, in a private family; country preferred; is willing and obliging; can produce the best of City and country references. Address T. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, no family, (American,) who understands his business thoroughly, and would have no objection to take care of horses if required. Can give good references. Address W. A. P., Orange, New-Jersey.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of no family; understands the care and management of flowers, greenhouse, grapery, fruit trees, vegetables, &c.; has the best of references. Address W. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober, steady man; is a good groom and understands the care of horses and carriages; has the best of reference. Call or address M. COLEMAN, No. 204 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A GARDNER'S SITUATION BY A German man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches as well as farming; is willing to take a place on shares. Address G., at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as gardener, who understands the management of greenhouse and grapery, vegetables, and can give satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Direct to M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as coachman and plain gardener; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness thoroughly; is a careful driver and perfectly temperate. Address for three days J. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady, active man, who thoroughly understands his business; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman with a private family; is a good driver, and thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; best reference given. Address M. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single young man, as first-class waiter in a private family; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 125 4th av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference. Address A., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow if required, and will make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; best of City reference given. Address P. BORGE, No. 398 6th-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man; has no objection to take care of a small garden; good reference. Address D. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHMAN and wife, the man as coachman and the wife as waitress or plain cook; no family; no objection to the country; good reference. Address W. H., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family, a situation as gardener; has a thorough knowledge of his business. Address A. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; has had experience in driving and the care of horses; can give good reference. Address I. G., at Jos. Smith's, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family. Call or address WAITER, No. 255 6th-av., in the drug-store, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business. Call or address at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a middle-aged Englishman; married, without incumbrance; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. SMITH, Box 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, a Scotchman, with a small family, as gardener and farmer; can give good reference. Address A. T., at seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, German, as assistant gardener in a good place where he can make himself generally useful. Address S. K., at seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman; the best of City reference from his last employer. Call at No. 70 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, with City reference, an engagement. Address LEDGER, Box 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a single man; has good reference. Address F. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH waiter in a private family; references can be given. Apply at No. 342 6th-av., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation where trust is required; has first-rate testimonials. Address J. S. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOW IN PRESS AND WILL BE READY SOON,
J. T. HEADLEY'S
HISTORY OF THE WAR,

Complete in two volumes. Also issued complete in one volume. The best, cheapest, most interesting, popular and valuable History of the Rebellion published, which is fully attested by the enormous sale it has reached, and is now selling with increased rapidity.

Sold only by subscription. Exclusive territory given. School-teachers, farmers, officers and soldiers who have returned from the war, and are seeking profitable employment, please send for our circular giving full particulars. Address

AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 144 Asylum-st., Hartford, Conn.
SCRANTON & BURR, Agents.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also, for girls lately landed.

A VARNISH TRAVELER WANTED—BY an old established house. One with a first-class trade may address with references, VARNISH, Box No. 1,844, Post-office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY IN THE OFFICE of a law firm in this city; an intelligent boy who writes a good hand; to one who gives good reference and proves entirely suitable, good wages will be given. Address, in applicant's own handwriting, Box No. 3,699 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND INFLUential man, in the metal and iron or hardware commission business, to join the advertiser, with equal capital, from $1,000 to $10,000; references in the trade given and required. Address B. B. B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, are making as high as $20 per day with "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER," worth $20 to any family; only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars. R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago.

WANTED—AT THE EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., two German or Scotch gardeners, one useful man, (married preferred,) and an errand boy for a bakery—all for excellent situations.

WANTED—A NEAT EXPERIENCED OPERAtor on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; to one accustomed to first-class family work, probably, steady employment, at residence or office. J. T. ELLIS, at salesroom, No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A LARGE NUMber of male and female servants for all kinds of work; excellent situations ready; excellent cooks, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, young girls and those lately landed.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, for a small place near the City; must understand the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M., No. 135 Fulton-st., second floor.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS NURSE.—Must be thoroughly competent and willing to devote herself to the care of an infant; satisfactory references required. Apply at No. 76 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; first-class reference required. Apply at No. 7 East 30th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD GARDENER, WITH A FAIR knowledge of farming; a single man. Apply from 10 to 11 or from 2 to 3, at No. 9 South-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER; must write rapidly and be quick at figures. Address, with references, and stating salary expected, Box No. 1,677 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY; ONE WHO LIVES WITH his parents preferred. MASON BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, with City references. Apply at No. 60 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress; must have good City references. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock at No. 41 West 29th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S

New line of first-class ocean steamers between New-York and Bremen, via Cowes, leave on the following THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, CHARLES HOYER, Commander, 12th April.

WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,600 tons, 1,000-horse power, 26th April.

BALTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, 10th May.

The latter not being ready to sail in March, as advertised, (in consequence of want of time for her extensive refittings and new boilers,) the Company have secured for that trip the first-class steamer:

ERICSSON, LOWBER, Commander, 2,500 tons, to leave 15th March.

For Bremen, with the United States mail and passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen. The ERICSSON has been newly repaired and her speed considerably increased.

Prices of passage payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin, $105; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 21.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

NOUVEAU MONDE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT		1,100-horse power
PEREIRE		1,100-horse power
VILLE DE PARIS		1,100-horse power

Leaving Pier No. 50 North River.

NOUVEAU MONDE, Capt. DE VALENCY, Friday, Mar 2
(New sidewheel steamer)
Carrying only cabin passengers.

Semi-monthly departures of the new steamers just completed will commence in March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $2 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ENGLAND	SATURDAY, March 3
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, March 10
ERIN	SATURDAY, March 17
THE QUEEN	SATURDAY, March 24
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, March 31

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $37 currency.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	May 12, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	June 9, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	July 7, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin.........$132 50 | Second cabin.........$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 28
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	March 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	March 7
CITY OF EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	March 10

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United Steam Mail Sidewheel Steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the EAGLE and leave on March 21.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picolata.

The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN JACINTO,
WINSLOW LOVELAND,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North river, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, March 3, promptly at 3 o'clock.

Freight received daily and handled carefully.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.

SAN SALVADOR follows on SATURDAY, March 10.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU	Capt. W. B. EATON.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

First cabin passage....$25 | Deck.........$10

The favorite steamship
FLAMBEAU,
will leave SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.

All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLERTON.

Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH.

PIONEER LINE.

Cabin passage, $25. Deck, $10.

EVERY THURSDAY.

Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new and elegant Steamship
HUNTER,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will leave Pier 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 1.

For freight at lowest rates, or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander; LEO, MERRIL, Commander. The LEO being unavoidably detained, will receive freight and sail from Pier 16 East River, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY P. SOUDER	Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA	Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will positively sail on THURSDAY, March 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations,

Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
of first-class steamships.

The elegant A1 steamship
ANDALUSIA, BURSLEY, Master,
is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, March 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MARCH.

1st, ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
10th, HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
21st, NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.

Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.—THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new steamer ARIZONA will sail from Pier No. 42, North River, on THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 noon. Freight received as usual.
WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The Coastwise Company will dispatch the superior sidewheel steamer
ALABAMA,
J. LIMEBURNER, Master,
on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Is now receiving freight.

For passage or freight apply at Company's office, No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship VICTOR, Capt. G. YATES, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, No. 54 West-st.

Bills of lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship SAVANNAH will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, and the EVENING STAR, calling at Havana to land passengers, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR, calling at Havana to land passengers, will leave on SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship NESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES!

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE

Give Through Bills Lading to FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DEER LODGE, BLACKFOOT CITY, and all points in the MINING DISTRICTS.

The steamers of this line, built expressly for the Upper Missouri trade, are very light draught, will take very small cargoes, and be sure to go to Fort Benton in good time.

We are prepared, with trains of our own, to forward promptly all the freight we contract.

The first boat of this line will leave St. Louis about March 10, or as soon as the river is open to Omaha, and the other boats of the line will follow at intervals of about ten days.

The very fast and splendid passenger steamer
FANNY OGDEN
will leave about 1st of April with very little freight, expressly on a passenger trip, and passengers can rely on good accommodations and a quick and pleasant trip.

For freight or passage, apply to J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York, or JOHN C. COPELIN or JOHN J. ROE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch, &c.

FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:?2 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have made arrangements to extend their express lines, on the 1st of June next, west of the Missouri River to Denver and the mining districts of Colorado, and they will be prepared on the 1st of July next to extend their lines to Utah, Montana and Idaho.

They will also be prepared to give through bills of lading by their dispatch line for heavy freight to the above-named points.
C. A. DE WITT,
FEB. 14, 1866. General Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF SPRING IMPORTATIONS, FOR 1866.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 335 BROADWAY,

Will offer at Retail on MONDAY, a large and well-selected assortment of

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FABRICS,

suitable for the best RETAIL TRADE, at less than market prices.

BLACK SILKS, in every style and make.

MOIRE ANTIQUES and PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS, in all the new shades.

250 pieces CHECK and STRIPE heavy LYONS SILK, from Auction, at $1 25 and upward.

MOURNING GOODS, in great variety, with BLACK SILK and WORSTED GRENADINES, 3-4 to 8-4 wide. ALL SILK do., at great bargains.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

in great variety; also, LACE CURTAINS, from Auction, at old prices before the War.

150 pieces Extra Fine SILK and WORSTED POPLINS, the most desirable article for Spring wear ever imported, at great bargains.

6-4 and 3-4 PLAID and STRIPE VALENCIAS, for Ladies and Children, from 25c. upward, from Auction, very cheap.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, the largest assortment ever offered, at low prices.

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

in great variety, at bargains.

250 pieces PRINTED and PLAIN PERCALES, the handsomest patterns ever exhibited.

AMERICAN and ENGLISH PRINTS and GINGHAMS.

SHAWLS.

FRENCH, CAMEL'S HAIR, PAISLEY, BROCHE, and PLAIDS; the largest assortment ever offered. Also, REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS, in Black and White.

Also,
500 REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS, the greatest bargains ever offered in this city.

CLOAKS,

in SILK, VELVET, and CLOTH, of all the new styles and shapes.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and CLOAKINGS.

R. H. MACY.

Fourteenth-st. and Sixth-av.
SPRING TRADE—1866.

NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, LONSDALE,

and other favorite makes of Muslins, Sheetings, Linens, Housekeeping Goods, White Goods, Tarlatans, Lace Curtains, Curtain Muslins and Laces
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Hosiery and Gloves,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Ribbons and Trimmings,
Millinery Goods,
Linen Hdkfs,
Corsets and Hoop Skirts,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
Tucked Skirts, &c.,
Fancy Goods,
Notions, Buttons, &c., &c.

AT LOWER PRICES THAN AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST YEAR.

ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES.

NOVELTIES.

A choice assortment of
ALL THE NOVELTIES IN DRESS AND CLOAK BUTTONS, CORD, TRIMMINGS, &c.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

ELGER'S CHEAP STORE—NEW GOODS at reduced prices; ribbons, trimmings, laces, embroideries, linen handkerchiefs, collars, setts, Cluny lace, magic ruffings, frillings, edgings, French and German corsets, shirts, new styles, of the best makers. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. N. B.—English Brushes, scissors and small wares.

MEDICAL.

MADAME ROSS,

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 98 West 27th-st.

During the month of February, Madame ROSS has treated thirty cases daily, or eight hundred and forty during the entire month, with dyspepsia, rheumatism, female disorder and pulmonic affections; she has made many remarkable cures.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

I can cure in 36 hours any case of falling of the womb, "prolapsus uteri," without respect to age. The remedy, which is external, replaces the womb without pain in its natural position. No exposure, no pessaves or instruments used. References of important cases.

Treatment of every other female complaint, from whatever causes produced. ABRAHAM E. COX, M. D.,
No. 67 Carmine-st.

MADAME ROSS,

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 98 West 27th-st.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of die Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Pari and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, when their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

LADIES SUFFERING FROM PRIVATE diseases can be effectually relieved at the first visit; consultation free; separate rooms; office hours 2 to 3 P.M. Dr. ALLENN, No. 834 Broadway, near 13th-st.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, OLD ULCERS, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, treated by Dr. FULLER, at office and drug-store, No. 45 Sullivan-st., near Broome.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. Sold by E. WARNER, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MATRIMONIAL.

A LADY AGED 20, CALLED PRETTY, educated and refined, solicits the acquaintance of a gentleman of means, with a view to matrimony. Call or address Miss GRACE DARLING, care Mme. De Cora, Astrologist, No. 363 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, March 2, at 8.
(Eighteenth Subscription Night.)
Second and last time of Donizetti's
LA FAVORITA.
LA FAVORITA.

Second appearance of the highly successful prima donna,
SENORITA CARMELINA POCH.
E. IRFRE, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, Mlle. FICHER.
CONDUCTOR..........SIG. TORRIANI

SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE—DON PASQUALE.

MONDAY—(Nineteenth subscription night)—TROVATORE.

TUESDAY—Extra night—BENEFIT OF SIG. MAZZOLENI.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF L'AFRICAINE.

In the course of next week will be produced Meyerbeer's THE STAR OF THE NORTH, (L'ETOILE DU NORD.)

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 1,
will be presented Donizetti's masterwork,
DON SEBASTIAN,
WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW AND BRILLIANT COSTUMES, NEW PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 3, at 1,
will be presented Donizetti's charming opera,
DON PASQUALE.
DON PASQUALE.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR ONLY
to all parts of the house. No reserved seats.

Tickets may now be had at all the regular ticket-offices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Lady patrons are requested to buy their tickets early, to avoid crowding at the ticket-offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Paul Juignet and C. Drivet..........Managers.
SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866,
L'AIEULE,
Family drama, in five acts, by A. Dennery.
Doors open at 7; the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock precisely.
Ticket office, H. Dardonville, No. 678 Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT

of the
NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
on
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1866,
at
IRVING HALL
Assisted by the first artists in the country,
including
Signora DE ROSSI, Soprano;
Signor MASSIMILIANO, Tenor;
Signor ANTONUCCI, Basso;
Herr LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet;
Herr EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, Violin;
Herr HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello;
Herr ALEXANDER, Violoncello;
Master BERNARD, Violin.

A GRAND OVERTURE
and
A SONATA BY BEETHOVEN,
arranged for 64 hands,
BY THE PUPILS OF THE CONSERVATORY,
to be performed on
SIXTEEN OF THE WEBER PIANO-FORTES.

Tickets one dollar; reserved seats 50c. extra. For sale at the Conservatory, No. 152 East 13th-st.; W. H. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co., 820 Broadway; Irving Hall on the evening of the concert. Pupils are entitled to one ticket each. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,

NO. 845 BROADWAY.

MR. GEORGE H. HALL'S PICTURES, FIGURE, FRUIT AND FLOWER SUBJECTS. FREE EXHIBITION. Open during the day until March 12.

MR. GOLDBECK'S SECOND CONCERT,

AT STEINWAY'S ROOMS,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
THURSDAY, March 1, at 8 P. M.
Miss STERLING, contralto, pupil of Signor Abella,
Mr. G. G. ROCKWOOD, tenor, and
Mr. S. B. MILLS, pianist, will kindly assist.

Subscriptions received for the last two concerts, and single tickets obtained at Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT

AT THE
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST,
Corner of 35th-st. and Lexington-av.,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MARCH 1, AT 8,
BY MR. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Assisted as accompanyist by Mr. G. W. COLBY; Vocalists: Miss ZELDA HARRISON, Contralto; and M. GIORGIO KOECKO, Baritone.
TICKETS $1,
Can be obtained at the music-stores of Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway; W. A. Pond, No. 547 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Steinway & Son's Pianoforte Warerooms, No. 71 East 14th-st.; and at the doors on the evening of the concert.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of BROCKELMANN, UNGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. R. BROCKELMANN retiring from business. Either of the partners will sign the firm in liquidation.

The remaining partners will continue the Brokerage Business in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government Securities, &c., under the firm of CHARLES UNGER & CO., No. 18 Exchange-place.
J. R. BROCKELMANN,
CHARLES UNGER,
WILLIAM HAHN,
C. G. KLUG.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

ROBERT C. FERGUSSON, GENERAL partner of ALSOP & CO., Lima, Peru, and Valparaiso, Chili, will represent said firm in the United States and Europe, using his own name in the business transactions of the house, for which it will be responsible.

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT and GEORGE F. HOPPIN will be the acting general partners at Valparaiso, and JOSEPH HOBSON at Lima.
VALPARAISO, Jan. 1, 1866. ALSOP & CO.

The business of ALSOP & CO., San Francisco, will be conducted by WM. F. BABCOCK and TIBURCIO PARROLL, general partners.

ROBERT C. FERGUSSON, of No. 42 South-st., New-York, will act as agent for said firm.

R. C. FERGUSSON is prepared to make advances on consignments of approved merchandise to Alsop & Co., Valparaiso and Lima, and to Alsop & Co., San Francisco.
No. 42 South-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of DEMAREST & SIMONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
P. P. DEMAREST,
L. SIMONS.
DATED NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of DEMAREST, ADAMS & WHITE, and will continue the general commission business at the old place, No. 32 Moore-st.
P. P. DEMAREST,
G. S. ADAMS,
C. L. WHITE.
DATED NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of GEORGE W. ELDER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. W. ELDER,
DANIEL R. ELDER.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GEORGE W. ELDER & CO., to continue the business of the old firm.
GEORGE W. ELDER,
DANIEL R. ELDER,
LEVI H. SANDFORD,
GEO. L. AYRES.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF THE UNDERSIGNED, under the firm of WM. GALE & SON, was dissolved on Jan. 1, 1866.
WM. GALE,
WM. GALE, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1866.

The business heretofore conducted under the firm of WM. GALE & SON, will be continued by the undersigned, who succeeds to the assets of the late firm.
WM. GALE, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1866.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned as the National Land Company has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by A. N. MEYLERT, No. 60 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN BRANNON will act as agent in West Virginia.
A. N. MEYLERT,
FEB. 26, 1866. JOHN BRANNON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of QUACKENBUSH, POST & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE QUACKENBUSH,
LEWIS R. POST,
SAMUEL S. SHINMAN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SAMUEL ARCHER & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—EDWIN FERRIS retiring.

SAMUEL ARCHER will continue the Salt business on his own account at No. 194 Duane-st.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT S. CULBERTSON IS this day admitted as partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm of W. H. NEWMAN & CO.
W. H. NEWMAN.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD C. LORD and Mr. CHARLES D. FULLER have this day been admitted as partners in our firm.
FULLER, LORD & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. AYMAR CATER BECOMES A partner in our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, 1st March, 1866.
AYMAR & CO.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. WALTON FERGUSON is admitted from this date as partner in our firm.
J. & S. FERGUSON.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES E. SEARS BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date.
ZED. FRYE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me my brother, Mr. O. W. RILEY. The firm will hereafter be GEO. F. RILEY & CO. GEO. F. RILEY.

MR. E. C. LORD RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of JOHN C. LORD & BRO.
MARCH 1, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

COMPLETE SUCCESS
of the new Fairy Burlesque Extravaganza entitled
CINDERELLA
E LA COMARE;
OR, THE LOVER, THE LACKEY AND LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
appearing as
CINDERELLA, THE BARON'S YOUNGEST DAUGHTER,
with
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
from the principal London and Australian theatres, (HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK,) AS CLORINDA, THE BARON'S ELDEST DAUGHTER.

The burlesque produced with
NEW SCENERY, BY HAYES,
NEW MUSIC, BY THOS. BAKER,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

Previous to the burlesque, the petite comedy, in two acts, entitled
USED UP.
Sir Charles Coldstream..........Mr. George Fawcett Rowe
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) March 1,
EDWIN BOOTH
in his great role of
ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS,
CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
RICHELIEU,
RICHELIEU,
presented with its unequaled splendor of
SCENERY,
COSTUMES, &c.

Messrs. Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. Donaldson, Kemble, Mason, Andrews, Bland, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. Wilkins, &c., in the cast.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Commencing at 7½.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 7,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
commencing at 1 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING and WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
The great American artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
supported by Mr. BARTON HILL, and a full company in
ATONEMENT,
OR THE
CHILD STEALER,
now enjoying a triumphant success.
SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.
Box office open from 8 to 6 o'clock.

TOUR OF SCOTLAND.

Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.
MISS AGNES SUTHERLAND.
MISS AGNES SUTHERLAND.
MISS AGNES SUTHERLAND.
THE SCOTTISH NIGHTINGALE.
Every EVENING. Commence at 8.

PURIM BALL.—TWO TICKETS FOR THE Purim Ball for sale at 63 East 14th-st., corner 4th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1866, will be open for inspection and review from and after Monday, January 8, 1866, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1866, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building a sewer in Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.
2. For building a sewer in Allen-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.
3. For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, (125th,) between Eighth-avenue and Manhattan-street.
4. For fencing vacant lots on south side of Forty-fourth-street, one hundred feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.
2. All the lots on both sides of Allen-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.
3. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth (125th) street, between Eighth-avenue and Manhattan-street.
4. Two lots on south side of Forty-fourth-street, commencing one hundred feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
February 21, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of constructing aerial bridges for the use of pedestrians at the crossings at the lower part of Broadway, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 1st proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M.

All persons having suggestions or recommendations to make before the Committee touching the subject to be considered, will be present at the above-named time and place without further notification.
CHAS. E. LOEW,
MICHAEL NORTON,
ROBERT McGINNIS, } Special
JOHN MOORE, } Committee.
WM. H. GEDNEY,

PROPOSALS

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 SOUTH GAY-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot.

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The Bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

TO SEWER AND DRAIN PIPE MANUFACTURERS.

Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposal for Sewer Pipe," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, March 8, 1866, for the supply for the use of this Department of about 68,000 lineal feet of vitrified stoneware drain and sewer pipe, of 12, 15 and 18 inches interior diameter.

Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Feb. 24, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 6 CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.

PROPOSALS FOR LIGHTING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council, at the Mayor's Office, until MONDAY, March 12, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the lighting of the streets of the City of Brooklyn with gas, or any other material of light, from dark until daylight each night, for the term of one year; also for the term of ten years; agreeably to the specification provided therefor on file in the office of the Street Commissioner.

Blanks for estimating furnished at the office of the Street Commissioner, and none other will be considered.

Proposals will not be considered unless accompanied with a consent in writing of two sureties of $25,000 each, on each proposal, (who shall qualify as to their responsibility,) that if the contract be awarded to the party proposing, they will become bound as his surety for its faithful performance; and in case he shall neglect or refuse to execute the contract, if so awarded, then that they will pay to the City of Brooklyn the difference between the price so proposed and the price of the next highest bidder, to whom the contract may be awarded. Proposals to be indorsed, "To the Common Council," (specifying the work.)

By order of the Common Council.
J. OAKLEY NODYNE, Street Commissioner.
BROOKLYN, Feb. 26, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the date of the offering and the name of the bidder, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, March 8, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.: 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; 1st-av., from 86th to 84th-st., with branches in 85th and 84th sts., and in 1st-av., from 61st to 62d-st., with lateral branch in 62d-st. Also, for the construction of stone block pavements in 46th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; in 37th-st., from Park to Madison-av.; in 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and in Front-st., from Wall-st. to Maiden-lane.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Feb. 24, 1866.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

CHANGE OF TIME.

THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE WILL HEREAFTER COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 7½.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON,
The Biblical Historical Spectacular Drama of

משה
או
ישראל במצרים

MOSES OR ISRAEL IN EGYPT

Founded on Ingraham's sacred work,

THE PILLAR OF FIRE

GORGEOUS SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.

MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE

SCRIPTURAL TABLEAUX

MOSES IN THE BULRUSHES

CROSSING THE RED SEA

DESTRUCTION OF PHARAOH AND HIS HOSTS

TRIUMPH OF ISRAEL

W. B. HARRISON..........Extemporaneous Singer.

GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.

TWO IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETONS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA,
100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.
Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
THIS EVENING will be presented the comedy in 3 acts,
GIRALDA.
Miss LUCY RUSHTON..........as..........GIRALDA
To be preceded every evening by the musical farce of
THE KING'S GARDENER.
Acting Manager and Treasurer..........Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager..........Mr. J. Schonberg
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.

In preparation, and will shortly be produced, an entirely new SPECTACULAR and MUSICAL PIECE, introducing MECHANICAL AND SCENIC EFFECTS NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. BAND.

TENTH PROMENADE CONCERT.
The closing concert of the series will take place at the Armory on SATURDAY EVENING, March 3.

A GRAND BIRTHDAY CONCERT WILL be given at the COOPER INSTITUTE, THIS EVENING, March 1, by little FLORENCE REYNOLDS, the "Infant Nightingale," assisted by some of the finest talent in New-York. No pains have been spared to make this a first-rate concert. Doors open at 7; concert commences at 7¾.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT BALL.—At the IRVING HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 1. Tickets $2. Music—Robertson's Band.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH SPOKEN AFTER A FEW MONTHS STUDY.

A. A. FAVARGER is organizing a class to follow a strictly practical plan, according to a new system which will enable the members to speak French with uncommon facility, and to pronounce it most accurately. This is the only sure mode of attaining a power to speak idiomatically and to pronounce perfectly. In fact, in this way, every one can acquire a proportionate power of speech in French, as in his mother tongue, and possess after a few months a facility which is seldom reached by adults even when they sojourn several years in France. Advanced scholars who wish to attain perfection and fluency, as well as beginners, can call at the New-York University from 2½ to 3½ o'clock. An explanation of the principles of the system, and mode of procedure, will be given on MONDAY, March 5, at 2½ o'clock, after which the class will meet daily at such an hour as the members shall determine for themselves. Grade of prices: For first quarter of course (20 lessons) $30 each member; for second quarter, $25; for third, $20; for fourth, $18, &c.

REFERENCES:
A. CHITTENDEN, President of the Faculty at the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn.
THEODORE TILTON, Editor of the *Independent.*
Prof. A. GUYOT, of Princeton, N. J.
GUILLAUME MERLE, Esq., No. 175 Court-st., Brooklyn.
GURDON BUCK, M. D., No. 121 East 10th-st., N. Y.
JOHN MILHAU, Esq., No. 45 Lafayette-place, N. Y.
Hon. WALTER S. GURNEE, 33 West 20th-st., N. Y.
PIERRE HUMBERT, Esq., No. 21 East 16th-st., N. Y.
J. KELLER, Esq., No. 207 State-st., Brooklyn.
Rev. Mr. TH. MONOD, No. 37 rue de la Tour d'Auvergne, Paris.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.
H. M. PIERCE, President

NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,

AT THE
MASONIC BUILDING, 13TH-ST.,
between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

Signor BORRA, the only representative of the celebrated Cheve's System of Vocal and Theoretical Instruction, has just recovered from a severe sickness. The musical public of this City are respectfully informed that this Institute will reopen on THURSDAY, March 1, and continue every Monday and Thursday of each week. Those wishing a thorough knowledge at the least expense, and in the shortest time, are invited to call and examine his method. Hours for ladies from 2 to 6, and gentlemen from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY,

SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

A first-class commercial and classical family boarding school for lads and young gentlemen.
Next term begins Monday, March 4.
Terms $60 per quarter.
Pupils taken into the family of the Principal.
REV. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

FOR PRACTICE AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION

IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS.
Apply to C. C. MARSH, Accountant, author of the popular works on book-keeping. Rooms No. 516 Broadway. Circulars on application.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, Classics, Sciences, Commercial, French, German, Piano, Music and Painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens April 16.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION—BOOK-KEEPing, writing, arithmetic and all English branches. Terms, $15 to $20. M. S. PAINE'S College, No. 62 Bowery. Brooklyn Commercial College removed to No. 349 Fulton-st., east City Hall.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The next session will commence March 1, 1866. As there are but few vacancies, application should be made soon to Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23½ miles from the City.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN ASSISTANT TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted, early in April, in a limited school near Philadelphia, an unmarried gentleman, experienced in teaching and skillful in maintaining discipline. His whole time will be required during the sessions of the school, as he will have to take charge of the pupils in their hours of amusement, and to accompany them, on Sunday, to an Episcopal church. No claim however will be made on it during the vacations, which amount to 75 days in the year. A knowledge of classics is not necessary, but an extensive and accurate acquaintance with mathematics and with all the English branches usually taught in classical schools is indispensable. He must write a good hand. Unexceptionable references required. Address, giving references, and mentioning salary expected in addition to board, &c., while the school is in session, LL.D., West Haverford, Pennsylvania.

N. B.—No answer which is not clear and explicit can be noticed.

A YOUNG LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires a situation as governess; is qualified to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable City reference. Address INSTRUCTION, care of E. M. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER (BY FRIDAY noon) for a family in Kentucky, competent in English, French, drawing and music. Apply at the INSTITUTE, No. 486 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN ENGLISH AND classical teacher (male,) as assistant in a boy's boarding-school in Connecticut. Address PRINCIPAL, of Warwick Institute, Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a lady to teach French, English, Piano and Harp; country preferred. Address Mrs. MOULTRIE, Reunion Hotel, corner 4th-av. and 42d-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—THURSDAY, March 1.—A Union service is appointed to be held in the Union-place Church, (Mr. KELLOGG's,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., when addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. PAXTON and Rev. Mr. MURRAY; and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, when a discourse will be delivered by Rev. Dr. KREBS, on *The Relation of the Church to the Higher Education, and her Provision of a Standing Ministry.*

DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—Public religious services will be held in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square, at 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, March 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

SECOND WEEK
of the brilliant engagement of
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
whose charming personation of
THE ELFIN FANCHON
is winning HIGHER POPULAR AND ARTISTIC SUCCESSES than have ever before indorsed its fame in New-York.
A TRIUMPH,
unequivocally attested in the nightly repeated evidences of
CROWDED AUDIENCES,
and in
THE ENTHUSIASTIC ACCLAMATIONS
with which she is
NIGHTLY
RECALLED BEFORE THE CURTAIN
at
THE CLOSE OF EVERY ACT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING until further notice, will be presented Waldoner's beautiful play in five acts, expressly translated for Miss Mitchell from the German, entitled
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
ACT I.—THE SHADOW.
ACT II.—THE FESTIVAL.
ACT III.—THE REVELATION.
ACT. IV.—THE PLEDGE.
ACT V.—REWARDED.
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

Open at 7½; begin at 8.
THURSDAY,
Fourth time in America, the original and very successful Comedy, in three acts, entitled
SOCIETY.

By Messrs. T. W. Robertson and R. Phillips Noah, now running with the greatest success in London, produced with beautiful and appropriate scenery and appointments, and a powerful cast.

In which will appear
Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Holston, Geo. Holland, Norton, Williamson, Browne, Graham, Pope, Ward, Cashin, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Emma Le Brun, Mrs. Tinney, Miss Kate Barrett and Miss Scott.

FRIDAY,
BENEFIT OF MR. MARK SMITH,
First time this season, the favorite and highly-attractive comedies,
THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
and
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
To be presented with superb scenery, appropriate costumes, appointments, and capital distribution.
SATURDAY, fifth night of SOCIETY.
MONDAY, (second time) ROMANCE AND REALITY.
In preparation, Douglas' fine drama, the RENT DAY, and Morton's capital farce, the ETON BOY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
BENEFIT OF MR. MARK SMITH.
FRIDAY, 2d March.
First time this season.
THE TWO STANDARD COMEDIES,
THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, and AMERICANS IN PARIS,
to be presented with superb scenery, appropriate costumes, appointments, and capital distribution.
Box book now open.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

SECOND WEEK.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
G. L. FOX'S
NEW COMIC PANTOMIME,
JACK AND GILL
WENT UP THE HILL,
Which will be played
EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½.
Mr. G. L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN
Mr. C. K. FOX..........as..........PANTALOON
Columbine, Mlle. Martinetti; Harlequin, Master Timothy; The Sun Spirit, C. Foster; The Ice King, T. Ashbury.
This magnificent Pantomime for the year 1866
SURPASSES ALL FORMER EFFORTS.
THE TABLEAUX BEING BRILLIANT,
AND THE LAST SCENE
A PERFECT SHOWER OF GOLD.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS 7¾.

GEORGE WOOD..........Manager
SIX LAST NIGHTS OF J. E. OWENS,
in his famous personations of the
LIVE INDIAN and SOLON SHINGLE,
Commencing at 7¾ o'clock, the new three-act American comedy,
SOLON SHINGLE,
to conclude (commencing at 10 o'clock) with the celebrated extravaganza,
THE LIVE INDIAN.
EIGHTH "SOLON SHINGLE" MATINEE
SATURDAY,
Commencing at 1½, and closing at 3½ P. M.
On MONDAY EVENING, March 5,
Mr. Owens in Tom Taylor's comedy of VICTIMS, and in the comicality of FORTY WINKS, supported by a powerful cast, including, in addition to the regular company, several distinguished New-York favorites.
Admission 50 cents.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,

No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
SOIRE D'ETHIOPE
Interspersed with jokes and comicalities by the comedians, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, and Dan Bryant.
Vulcan at the Forge, Polly Ann, the Dead Ducks,
CHALLENGE DANCE, McGOFFIN'S SHIN DIG.
Dan Bryant's Stump Speech.
LITTLE MAC as Jocko, THE MONKEY.
Rollin Howard in his great character of Norma.
Billy Paterson, U. S. MAIL.
Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle 30 cents. Commence at 7¾.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING,

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........MANAGER

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

NIGHTLY AT 8 O'CLOCK.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2½.
ROBINSON
WILL, UPON A BARE-BACK HORSE,
give his wonderful feats of
EQUITATION AND EQUILIBRIUM.
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER,
WITH THE ARRAY OF LOVELY CHILDREN.
LEVI J. NORTH,
Mme. LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
WM. CONRAD, N. AUSTIN, JOE PENTLAND,
ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE TROUPE,
THE HORSES, PONIES AND THE MULES,
AT EACH ENTERTAINMENT,
WHETHER AT NIGHT OR MATINEE,
AT THIS FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT.

ON EXHIBITION EVERY DAY AND EVENING, the celebrated picture, by FREDERIC E. CHURCH, called the "TWILIGHT IN THE TROPICS," and over 200 oil and water color paintings by the best European artists, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. Admission free. And will be sold at auction on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 8 and 9.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, Feb. 28, 1866.
THURSDAY, March 1, at 8 o'clock P. M., T. Robinson Warren, Esq., will read a paper on *Equatorial America and its Resources,* and Dr. D. G. Macgowan *On the Pueblo Indians and their Montezuman Legends.*
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec. Sec.

"AMERICA AND AMERICANS"—WILL be the subject for lecture by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, at the 5th-av. Baptist Church, corner of 46th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, at Sayres' drug store, corner 6th-av. and 46th-st., and Sloate & Janes', No. 93 Fulton-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after's trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America,* and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.

Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

BEST PIANOS, CHORAL ORGANS

and melodeons. Prices reduced. Some fine second-hand pianos at great bargains. Old pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Pianos and organs to let, and rent applied on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.
T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway,
Between Prince and Houston sts.

HAZELTON BROTHERS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs. Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music a little soiled at 1½ cents per page.

CATASTROPHE ON SKATING POND, illustrated in colors, with music of Matilda Toots, 50c. "Come Sing to Me Again," 30c. "Silver Trumpets," march, 35c. "Haunting Thought," by RICHARDT, 40c., mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANO-FORTES IN EVERY STYLE AT LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Five 7-octave second-hand Pianos, possessing every modern improvement, at bargains. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 728 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES.

Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

WM. L. BATTERSON ATTENDS TO parties, &c., at $5 per evening. Orders received at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Its Powers and Duties—Salaries of its Officers—Expenditures—The City Inspector's Department—Organization of the New Board—Instructions to the Police Captains.

The act to create a Metropolitan Board of Health having received the Governor's signature, goes into operation to-day. Gov. FENTON yesterday nominated for Sanitary Commissioners, Mr. JACKSON S. SHULTZ and Drs. WILLARD PARKER and JOHN O. STONE, of this City, and Dr. JAS. CRANE, of Brooklyn. These four gentlemen, if they shall be confirmed by the Senate, are to constitute, with the Health Officer of the Port for the time being, Sanitary Commissioners. These Commissioners, with the four Metropolitan Police Commissioners, will be the Metropolitan Board of Health, five members to constitute a quorum. The four appointed are to hold office for one, two, three and four years respectively, to be determined by lot, and the terms of each after the first four years are to be for four years.

THE POWERS OF THE BOARD

The authority, duty and powers (for preserving or protecting life or health, or preventing disease) heretofore conferred upon the New-York or Brooklyn or elsewhere Board of Health, or by the Mayor and Corporation of either, or by the Mayor of New-York, by advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, or by the Presidents of Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, by the Resident Physician, the Health Commissioner, the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, the Commissioners of Health, the City Inspector, or the City Inspector's Department of either of said Cities, or exercised by any appointees of the foregoing, so far as can be exercised by the Board of Health without interference with the heretofore duties of the Board of the Metropolitan Police, are exclusively conferred upon the Metropolitan Board of Health, the members and officers thereof, and to such extent and in such place and manner as said Board may provide for the greater protection and security of life and health in the district over which it has jurisdiction. No salary or compensation shall hereafter be paid under authority of any health law or ordinance, unless for employment authorized by the Board. The Board is also to possess all powers and authority conferred by the City Inspector of New-York by act of April 2, 1853, or any act relative to births, deaths and marriages, the name of said Board being substituted in respect of such duties for that of said Inspector. The Inspector's powers respecting weights and measures are, however, transferred to the Mayor of New-York.

The Police, or officers of the Board, may arrest any person violating any ordinance of the Board, the arrested person to be treated as for misdemeanor.

A complaint book is to be kept for general use, and the complaints therein are to be investigated.

The powers conferred on the Board are not, however, to interfere with those of the Croton Aqueduct Board, Street Commissioner, Comptroller, or the Board authorized to contract for street cleaning under the law of 1865.

The Board may record any building excavation, premises, sewerage, drainage or ventilation, as a nuisance, if, in their opinion, prejudicial to life or health; and may order its abatement, serving such order on owner or occupier, or interested person, if to be found in the district. Such person may, within three days of said service, apply for stay of execution, (save in case of imminent danger,) and be heard before the Board, who may take such final action as they think proper.

The powers of the Board extend over the entire Metropolitan Police District.

SALARIES, &C.

The Board are to appoint their own President and Treasurer; the President is to be annually elected; the Treasurer remain in office until removed. A Secretary, not a member of the Board, shall be appointed, to remain until removed. The Sanitary Commissioners are to receive $2,500 a year salary; the Police Commissioners, the Health Officer and the Treasurer, $500 a year each. Any Sanitary Commissioner absent from meetings is to forfeit $10 from his salary, as also is the Secretary. The Police Commissioners and Health Officer to forfeit $2, if absent. A Corresponding Secretary may be appointed, at not over $1,600 a year. The President is to preside at meetings, and if the Secretary is absent, act as such, or appoint a Secretary *pro tem.*

The Secretary is to keep and authenticate records of proceedings and to receive not over $3,500 a year salary. The Treasurer shall hold and disburse funds and deposit them in a New-York City Bank or Banks, and to give bonds, of not less than two sureties, for $50,000. The sureties are to justify before a Supreme Court Justice in not less than $60,000 in the aggregate, and the bond shall be approved by the State Comptroller.

The Board are also to appoint an experienced physician as Sanitary Superintendent, who shall, under their direction, supervise their officers, except Treasurer and Secretary. His salary is not to exceed $5,000 annually. The Board may appoint two Assistant Sanitary Superintendents, one residing and chiefly acting in Brooklyn, at salaries not exceeding $3,500 each. They may also appoint not exceeding fifteen Sanitary Inspectors, and prescribe place and nature of their duties; and may appoint clerical and legal aid, and rent offices, and make necessary incidental expenditures, and also provide for forfeitures of pay for nonperformance of duty. The Board of Police may allow the Board of Health to occupy parts of its premises.

EXPENDITURES.

The Board are to make an annual financial estimate and statement in conjunction with the Mayors and Comptrollers of New-York and Brooklyn, on or before Aug. 1, of sums required for the year commencing the following Jan. 1. Such sum to be raised not to exceed $[illegible],000 except in cases of great and imminent peril. The expenses of the remainder of the present year are to be estimated *pro rata.* The said estimate is to be apportioned by counties, the same rule to apply in the affixing of salaries. The expenses of the Board are to be apportioned among the respective counties and towns in the ratio of taxable property, real and personal, and proportionably levied; but such proportion is not to include the salaries of the Board or its general officers, except in the Counties of New-York and Kings.

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The law says "the City Inspector's duties shall hereby cease, and he shall deliver up books and papers of his department, and give any required information to said Board of Health; such provision may be enforced by *mandamus* of Justices of Supreme Court."

It is understood that Mr. BOOLE, on receiving a notification from the proper quarter that his office has become vacant, will submit the matter to his legal advisers and will be guided by them in the matter. On Tuesday morning he called his employes together and informed them that he should hold them strictly to account for the performance of their respective duties until they received a notification from himself that their services were no longer required. He warned them that all rumors should be disregarded.

When the bill goes into effect the following gentlemen will be displaced in this department:

The City Inspector, salary $7,500; Chief Clerk, salary $3,000; First Assistant Clerk, $2,000; Second Assistant Clerk, $1,000; Messenger, $1,000; Assistant Messenger, $900; twenty-two Health Wardens with a salary of $3 per day; twenty-two Assistants, same salary; twenty-two Street Inspectors, same salary; twenty-two distributors of Corporation ordinances, $2 per day. Besides these, there are Bureaus of Sanitary Inspection and Registry of Records and Statsitics, the salaries of which amount to $20,000 per annum.

THE POLICE TO BE AN AUXILIARY TO THE HEALTH COMMISSION.

The Police Captains of New-York and Brooklyn were called together by Superintendent KENNEDY, yesterday afternoon, and instructed in their duties under the new orders making them auxiliary to the Metropolitan Health Commission. Superintendent KENNEDY read General Order No. 441, and said that it was to be construed literally and obeyed as nearly as possible. There might, and probably would, be some difficulty in the beginning, but there was no doubt that after a time everything would move smoothly. Capt. JACOBS, of Brooklyn, thought his force insufficient for the labor required, and Capt. RHODES reported that his men had already, in a preliminary survey, found more than a thousand houses which would require the attention of the Health Board. Inspector FOLK inquired what the Sanitary Company of Brooklyn were to do with those of their reports that had not been submitted, and he was informed that they must continue to report to Capt. BOWEN G. LORD until the disposition which the Health Board may make of the Sanitary Police shall become known. Superintendent KENNEDY particularly explained to the Captains that General Order No. 441 is not to afford patrolmen opportunity to loiter in inclosures and dwellings, but that these places are to be inspected by officers who are to be detailed for that purpose. The following is the order:

Capt. Wogtom, First Precinct:

Hereafter, unless otherwise ordered, you will make report to the office Inspector, at least once in each week, of all places within your precinct where any process is performed dangerous to life or health; or where any structure or excavation may endanger life or health, or where any matter or thing may be placed or [illegible] which would prejudice life or health; [illegible] you will designate by street and number [illegible] on or in the front of which such [illegible] excavation, matter or thing is situated, with the name of the occupants, owners or agents of the premises.

You will include in the list of such places, &c., all slaughter-houses, bone-boiling establishments, fat-melting houses, soap and candle factories, oil refineries, gas manufactories, cow-stables, [illegible] pens, filthy streets, [illegible] yards, overflowing culverts, defective sewers, drains, and sunken lots.

You will, as clearly as possible, describe the condition in which each of such premises may be found.

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

Another Decline in Prices.

By order of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER sold at public auction yesterday twenty thousand tons of Scranton coal, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J.

The attendance at the sale was unusually large, many prominent capitalists not directly interested in the coal trade being present. The bidding, however, was not at all spirited, and prices receded on all grades ranging from $1 50 to $2 lower than was obtained a month ago—stove coal averaging $8 45 and grate $6 44 per ton. This fact is not surprising in view of the downward tendency of all merchantable commodities. The reduction, however, comes too late in the season to be of special benefit to the very poor, who have been shivering all through the Winter on account of the enormously high prices. But gas consumers should soon feel the advantageous effects of the decline, as the impotent excuse of the City companies for giving a quality of light which has only served to render "darkness visible" during the Winter solstice, is beginning to be rendered null and void.

The auctioneer announced that the company had resolved to meet the market, continue this sale of their coal at public auction in spite of the low prices, and that buyers need not fear to make contracts for the delivery of any quantity of the company's coal, as it would be brought to market just as soon as it could be obtained from the mines.

The following prices were obtained:

3,500 tons chestnut coal	$5 87½	@$6 92½
3,500 tons stove coal	8 40	@ 8 50
3,000 tons egg coal	6 62½	@ 6 70
3,000 tons grate coal	6 42½	@ 6 45
2,000 tons steamer coal	6 40	@ 6 50
5,000 tons lump coal	6 25	@ 6 87½

The following are the figures of the January sale of the same quality of coal:

4,500 tons chestnut coal	$7 12½	@$7 37½
4,500 tons stove coal	9 50	@ 9 65
2,500 tons egg coal	8 50	@ 8 75
3,000 tons grate coal	8 75	@ 9 12½
1,500 tons steamer coal	9 00	
4,000 tons lump coal	8 00	@ 8 37½

At the sale of Pittston coal a few days ago, the following prices were obtained:

2,500 tons lump coal	$7 25	@$7 87
4,500 tons steamer coal	7 87½	@ 8 00
3,000 tons grate coal	7 00	@ 7 62½
200 tons chestnut coal	6 50	@ —
100 tons egg coal	6 84½	@ —
100 tons stove coal	7 75	@ —
10,400		

FACTS FOR FORTUNE-HUNTERS.

Swindling Lottery and Bogus Jewelry Companies—National Protective Unions—The Certificate System—Mayor Hoffman's Efforts for the Suppression of the Swindles—Advice to the Unwary.

That "all fools are not dead" is proven daily by the basket-fuls of letters received at the Mayor's office. The number of letters complaining of the outrageous swindles perpetrated upon the unwary, is daily increasing, and the Mayor, a few days since, addressed the following note to the Postmaster-General upon the subject:

(Copy.) MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1866.

Hon. Wm. Dennison, Postmaster-General:

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to certain fraudulent practices carried on in this City through the medium of Post-offices, and to ask your interposition to correct them.

The guilty parties, generally under assumed names, send tickets to persons at a distance from New-York, for which they require 25 cents. These tickets purport to entitle the holders to a chance in a "Gift Enterprise," whereby, if a certain *certificate* is drawn, by remitting $5 25 he will be entitled to a watch or a chain, or some other article of jewelry, worth from $30 to $80. *In any case,* such a certificate is sent. The parties receiving them generally forward the required sum, and find themselves swindled, as no notice is taken of the remittance.

Scarcely a day passes that I do not receive, by mail, complaints of this kind from all parts of the country, particularly the West. When the parties have taken the precaution to send the money in registered letters, or in some way by which the remittance can be proved, I am enabled to recover the amount, but generally no such precaution is taken. The Superintendent of Police informs me that the applications to him are even more frequent than to me.

As before remarked, these operations are carried on entirely through the Post-office, the swindlers having boxes for the reception of their letters. The parties defrauded live so far away, and the amount in each case is so small that it is impossible to procure the attendance of witnesses to punish the swindlers under existing laws. I know of no other way, therefore, of preventing these nefarious practices than to ask you to direct the agents of your department to have the letters which are received for such firms as they shall learn are in this business sent at once to the Dead-letter Office, to be returned to the writers. In my opinion, if this course is taken, the Dead-letter Office will not long be burdened with the duty which will grow out of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

In reply, the Post-office Department promises "to use all the power with which it is clothed by law to prevent the prostitution of the postal service to purposes of fraud." Thanking the Mayor for his interest in this matter, the Department has referred the subject to the attention of the proper department.

From the abundant mass of material furnished to the Mayor, by victims of these frauds, we are enabled to give a few samples of the methods used to obtain sums of money from those who are so foolish as to invest in these "chances."

The first one which bears the most unmistakable evidences of fraud is called the

NATIONAL PROTECTIVE UNION.
Organized July 1, 1865.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $100,000.

PRESIDENT:
Hon. Lemuel H. Goodrich, Vernon, N. H.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Jacob P. Hoffman, Esq., Concord, N. H.
TRUSTEES:
Chester Y. Beckett, Vernon, N. H.
Charles P. Heasler, Manchester, N. H.
John A. McDowell, Concord, N. H.
[illegible]
TREASURER:
Delazon D. Whipple, Esq., Vernon, N. H.
SECRETARY:
Wm. H. H. Colfax, Hampstead, N. H.

Capital paid, (invested,)	$63,700 00
Surplus	2,947 64
Cash on hand	11,691 13
Total	$78,338 77
Prizes not paid, (October drawing,)	2,410 20
Net Assets, Oct. 30, 1865	$75,928 57

The fifth monthly distribution of the Company will be held at the Eagle Hotel, Vernon, N. H., Saturday, Dec. 30, 1865.

PROGRAMME:

1. Finance Report of the Treasurer.
2. Election of Distributing Committee.
3. Drawing of Prizes.
4. Trustees' Complimentary Dinner to Ticket Holders.

EVENING:
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT AND DANCE.
Music by Dodridge's full Brass Band.
ROYAL A. WINSHIP,
FRANCIS J. GREELEY,
GEORGE Y. HOFFMAN,
HORACE McDUFFEE,
Special Authorized Agents for National Protective Union.

An analysis of the above circular shows that the alleged residence of the President, Goodrich, (an assumed name,) is at Vernon, N. H. There is no place in New-Hampshire known as "*Vernon.*" Read over the names of the officers of the "Union" carefully and you will see that they are all fictitious and made up of the initials and surnames of some of our best citizens. There being no Vernon, of course no drawing ever took place at the "Eagle Hotel," "Dodridge's Band" sounds sweet to the ear, and is intended to make greenhorns think it is DODWORTH'S.

The seventh monthly distribution was to have taken place at Wilmington, Me. There is no place in Maine by that name. The prizes offered were 1 of $5,000; 1 special of $2,000; 1 surplus fund, $1,000; 10 special donations, $200 each; 250 capital approximation, $100 each; 250 special ditto, $40 each; 250 surplus ditto, $20; total, $50,000—"to be paid in U. S. Treasury notes." "The distribution is upon the Havana plan," and a lot more of unintelligible trash. This is signed by CHESTER M. WAKEMAN, Secretary, Danville, Me. (NOTE.—The Postmaster at Danville would be pleased to see Mr. WAKEMAN at his office.)

We have in our possession "whole ticket No. 857," $20, elegantly embellished, and reading on the face:

Female with flag.	X. The Trustees of the National Protective Union will pay to the holder such WHOLE [Eagle] TICKET Prize as may be drawn for this number at the distribution of January, 1866.	10. Half Tickets Ten Dollars
Class S.	Whole Tickets Twenty dollars.	*Series 3.*

On the back of the ticket, in green, red and blue, is the following:

X WHOLE TICKETS X
No. 857. No. 857.
TWENTY DOLLARS.

These tickets are sent gratuitously to several hundred people. The following letter, addressed to the holder of "Ticket No. 857," shows the operation fully. A greater swindle was never perpetrated:

(All communications strictly confidential.)
SECRETARY'S OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION,
COLUMBUS, Wednesday, P. M., Jan. 10, 1866.

DEAR SIR: You will see by the catalogue that the ticket you hold has drawn a prize of $200. If you will tell [illegible] future distributions, as all the benefit [illegible] been paid for. To get one, write to me a letter dated [illegible] DAY, and inclose $10 for one-half, or $20 for the whole. Being sure to state in your letter the number of each Treasury note or bank bill you send; also, to write your name yourself upon one corner of the back of each, to avoid suspicion and prevent the return of your money and [illegible] dishonored by the Trustees.

[illegible] money your [illegible]

As soon as you receive the Trustees' receipt, you will forward it to the Treasurer and tell him to what Express office to send your prize money; and when you receive the money, you will deliver the Trustees' receipt to the Express, who will return it to the Treasurer, to show that your prize has been paid.

Hoping that you will not betray my confidence in you, and that you will sell many tickets for me, I am

Your friend,
EDWARD E. CASWELL.

In the letter was inclosed a card on which was printed:

EDWARD E. CASWELL,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
and Special Agent of the Mutual Protective Union,
Newington Junction,
Conn.
[To which answers to within are to be addressed.]

Of course the $200 is never sent. The whole affair is bogus from beginning to end. It is a downright swindle, but it seems there is no power to touch the villains.

The gift jewelry establishments probably furnish more cases of swindling than any other class in the country. One of these, sending out its circulars under the name of Messrs. HAYWARD & Co., has been brought before the authorities a number of times, but yet, in the absence of the necessary witnesses, they have been discharged.

Their method of doing business is to obtain sums of money ranging from 25 cents to $5, for which they send the following certificate:

HAYWARD & CO.'S
PRIZE JEWELRY CERTIFICATE.
On the return of this certificate, with the sum of $5 24, we will forward by mail or express, securely packed,
ONE PATENT SILVER DOUBLE-CASED WATCH,
Extra Movement, Full Jeweled, White Dial, Fine Cut Steel Hands, Warranted a Good Time-keeper.
MARKED NO. 14, AND VALUED AT $25.
This certificate must be returned to us, with the accompanying circular, within twenty days from date of issue; otherwise we shall not consider ourselves holden to receive it. Address all orders to
Messrs. HAYWARD & CO.,
No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

In sending the certificates, the following circular is returned:

HAYWARD & CO'S
WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

Mr. Wm. C. Moores:

DEAR SIR: Your letter with one dollar inclosed is received; for which we send you five certificates.

For each article that you wish, which is called for by these certificates, the amount of $5 24 must be returned with the certificate wanted within twenty days from date of issue—on receipt of which the article ordered will be forwarded to you by mail or express as may be desired. The agent only will be expected to return this circular with the articles ordered; other persons, purchasing certificates of an agent, and ordering the article drawn, will please state in their order of whom they purchased the certificates. In this manner we are able to tell the date of issue of each certificate. We are obliged to limit the time for the return of these certificates, on account of the immense amount of business we are doing and the rapidity with which each lot of goods is sold. Should an order not be received within the specified time, we always return it to the sender, unless otherwise ordered. In ordering rings, we desire to know the size wanted, that we may send one that will be a perfect fit. All watches should be oiled and regulated before running. We usually send watches, chains, pins, rings and all small articles of jewelry by mail. By packing the articles carefully in small wooden boxes they seldom get injured. We fill all orders promptly on the same day as received. All of our goods are warranted to be as represented, and entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Any person receiving an imperfect article can have it exchanged or the money refunded. Money can be sent to us by mail or express with perfect safety. We do not pay express charges on orders; our customers will please bear this in mind, and send their orders prepaid. All articles sent by express will be at the expense of the purchaser. When sent by mail, the postage is prepaid by us. Inclose your order in a well-sealed envelope—sending bank bills, drafts or Post-office money orders—and you will receive the goods by return mail. It is useless for persons to send us counterfeit bills or worthless postage currency, as we invariably return it to the sender.

Be particular to write your name, Post-office, county and State plainly, so that no mistake will occur in filling your order. Soliciting a continuance of your patronage, we remain, very respectfully, yours,

HAYWARD & CO., No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The inclosed certificates were issued Jan. 25, and must be returned on or before Feb. 14, otherwise we shall not consider ourselves holden to receive the order.

☞ Return this circular with certificates.

Sometimes the trash called jewelry is sent, but of late they deny the receipt of money sent, and charge the Post-office with abstracting the moneys.

Parties who wish to be shaved can send their money to Hayward & Co., D. W. Hammond & Co., E. G. Horton, Danville, N. J.; I. E. Loomis & Co., Warren, R. I.; Jason H. Tuttle, Slatbrookville, N. J.; Chester M. Wakeman, Jersey City; Arrandale & Co., and every body who offers to give you fifty times the value of your money.

The new bill before Congress, presented by Mr. DIXON, is calculated to aid the Post-office Department in preventing these swindles, and it is to be hoped that it will pass and become a law. As a general thing, we would advise our country readers to beware of those fellows who send circulars promising so much fine jewelry and stock in petroleum companies which exist only in the brain of these huge swindlers.

The bogus lottery men issue their prospectuses signed by Everett E. Morgan, W. H. Morgan, Geo. Y. Hoffman, James P. De Wolfe, H. H. Colfax.

These fellows are continually changing their names and Post-office address, and for that reason it is well to beware of them in every form.

The Postmasters throughout many sections of the country are posting up the following notice, which, as far as reported, works well:

"TAKE WARNING!!
BEWARE OF JEWELRY AND LOTTERY SWINDLERS!

All persons doing business at this post-office are hereby cautioned against sending money to the swindlers who are constantly sending through the mails fraudulent circulars, offering jewelry certificates and prizes in lotteries. Those who issue these circulars are all cheats and swindlers, and all persons are warned against sending them money through the mails, as they are in the habit of pocketing it and denying its receipt. Take no notice of their circulars if they are sent to you."

The most strenuous efforts are being made to break up this system of swindling, and it is to be hoped that it will succeed.

Fires.

IN WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the premises Nos. 422 and 425 West Thirty-second-street, occupied by CUMMINGS & LOCKWOOD as a curled hair manufactory. The fire originated on the second floor and was caused by the heat from the steam boiler. Before the firemen could reach the scene the flames spread to the upper floors, and ultimately succeeded in destroying the entire building and its valuable contents. The loss of the firm on stock and machinery is estimated at $15,000. Insured for $10,000 in various City companies. The building is owned by G. M. BAXTER. Loss $6,000. Fully insured in the Hamilton and other Insurance Companies. A frame building situate in rear of No. 427, occupied by JOHN FETTERS as a dwelling; loss on furniture about $500; no insurance. The building was damaged to the extent of $300. It is owned by ISABELLA STEWART. Insured for $600 in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The frame dwelling in rear of No. 421, owned by Mrs. LOUISA SCHREIBER, was damaged about $200. Insured for $600 in the New-York Insurance Company. A frame stable in the rear of No. 276 West Thirty-third-street, owned by B. POST, is damaged $100. Insured for $300 in the New Amsterdam Insurance Company.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ROBBING A MONEY DRAWER.—Two young men entered the store of Mr. D. NEIHBUR, corner of Hudson and DeKalb avenues, on Sunday, and one of them called for a quarter of a pound of ground pepper, which was given him. The other asked for a small measure of cranberries, and as the clerk came from behind the counter to measure the berries the man who bought the pepper threw it in his face and he was temporarily blinded. The fellows then proceeded to rob the drawer, which at the time contained only about fifty cents, with which they escaped, the clerk being too much bewildered to give an alarm.

COMMITTED ON THE CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The two young men, EDWIN VAN GASBECK and JOHN A. BURT, who were arrested on the night of Feb. 17, on the charge of assaulting Mr. SAMUEL PARKER, while passing through Degraw-street, with intent to rob, were examined before Justice WALSH yesterday. The evidence was strongly against them, and, besides, false moustaches and other disguises were found on their persons and in their valises. A slung-shot was found near the place where the assault was committed. The accused were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIRE.—About 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in a stable on the premises occupied by THIERRY's Flint Glass Works, in Delevan-street, causing damage to the extent of $50. Several runners who persisted in taking hold of the ropes of the engines while proceeding to the fire, in defiance of a recent order of the Inspector of Police, were arrested and locked up to answer.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was picked up in Buttermilk Channel yesterday morning, and towed into Atlantic Dock Basin. Deceased appears to have been a laboring man, about 35 years of age, with dark hair and whiskers. Had on a blue flannel shirt and dark pantaloons, but no coat. The remains were taken to the dead-house for identification.

PRESENT TO A PASTOR.—The congregation of the Central Presbyterian Church recently presented the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ROCKWELL, with the sum of $1,000 as an expression of their gratitude and appreciation of his services.

THROWING GARBAGE IN THE STREET.—Justice WALSH yesterday fined three women $10 each for throwing garbage in the public streets, and thus creating a nuisance.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The March term of this Court will commence on Monday next, when the first twenty causes on the Calendar will be called.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Parts I. and II.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part III.*—Held by Justice FOSTER.—Nos. 665, 698, 118, 383, 673, 684, 669, 421, 584, 930, 772, 619, 631, 936, 939, 680, 872, 922, 742, 746.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 87, 120, 121, 129, 132, 140, 148, 153, 154, 155.

SUPERIOR COURT AND COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERMS.—Adjourned for the month.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Liability of the Trustees of a Corporation for Malfeasance in Office—Not being for a Personal Tort, will it Pass by an Assignment of the Corporation?—Right of Action by a Judgment Creditor, after Assignment.

Chief Justice Chase presiding.

Bell & Grant vs. The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.—The plaintiffs, aliens, residing in Great Britain, sue as judgment creditors of the Trust Company, for themselves and such other creditors as may elect to come in and contribute toward the costs of the proceeding. They state that on the 24th of August, 1857, the Company suspended payment both in New-York and Cincinnati, being insolvent and having lost its entire capital stock of $2,000,000, and having sustained a further loss of its assets, leaving a deficit of $1,250,000. This loss was charged to have been in consequence of gross negligence and want of ordinary care on the part of the trustees of the Company in not making the stated examinations of the affairs of the Company as required by the by-laws and rules thereof. The answer denied in detail the charges of the bill filed, and averred that the trustees of the Company were not responsible immediately to the plaintiffs, for misfeasance or malfeasance in office, but only through the Corporation.

After a full hearing in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, the bill was dismissed, upon the ground that the plaintiffs showed no right to maintain the suit, the Court holding that the right of action against the trustees of this Company, to recover a loss arising from their misconduct, belonged to and was first vested in the corporation; that in virtue of the assignment made by the corporation to the seven trustees, it passed to those assignees as one of the assets or choses of the corporation; and that it afterward passed, with other assets, by the assignment of these assignees to the trustees Kilbreth and Remelin, which had been appointed by the Court.

The plaintiffs appealed from the decree to this Court, where it was contended in support of the appeal, that if this right of action were in its nature an assignable thing such as to pass without enumeration in an assignment by the corporation, which was denied, yet it cannot be intended in equity to have passed by assignment to the assignees of the Company, for it was a right of action against themselves, and therefore, to give such effect to the assignment would in effect, *quoad* the assignees at least, extinguish the right, for they could not sue themselves. But if so absurd a construction could be put on this assignment, as to say it was intended to vest such a right of action in the assignees, and so to vest it that it would still survive and be transmissible to their successors in the trust—what then? If a creditor could sue in his own name when the right of action was in the corporation, simply because the corporation failed to sue, or was under the control of the party liable to the suit, why may he not sue when the same right of action has passed bodily to the same parties, and has so passed that for the time their right to sue is necessarily suspended? Surely if there is a reason for giving the creditor a right to sue, before such an assignment, the reason is more cogent afterward.

The first answer to the claim that the trustees are the parties entitled to bring this suit, is, that the trustees were appointed long after the jurisdiction in this case had attached, and of course the right of action, if it then existed in the plaintiffs, could not be divested by their appointment. In the next place, as the trustees take by assignment from the assignees, they could take only such title as was vested in the assignees under the original assignment; and it has been shown that this cause of action did not pass by that instrument. In the third place, notwithstanding the suspension and the assignment, the corporate existence of the Trust Company continued, and with it the capacity to sue and be sued. But the corporation could not be plaintiff and defendant also in respect to this right. As defendant it was brought on the record long before there was any receiver or trustee, and all its interests and title in respect to this right must be settled in this case.

It is impossible to suggest a reason why a single additional party should be in the record. Every one having any real interest in the controversy is before the Court, those who are exclusively entitled to the fruits of the action, and those who are liable. The real controversy is between the unpaid creditors and the delinquent trustees. If after a decree fixing the liability of the defendants, it is deemed proper to adjust that liability so as to cover only a deficiency of assets in the hands of the trustees appointed by the Court, there is a ready way of doing that by ordering an account to be taken under the decree, or, if necessary, to order these trustees to be made a party in the manner of marshaling the assets under the decree. The bill was filed while the seven delinquent trustees had custody of the assets. The right of action was the right to sue them as well as their associates. The assignment to the trustees of the Court could not carry this right of action with it if it had then attached. If, then, the creditors had a right to bring this suit while the assignees of the Company were in place, the right remains.

If not the plaintiffs, who are the proper parties to bring this suit? No matter by whom the suit was prosecuted, the creditors would have been entitled to the recovery.

The Company respond that the trustees of the Company are liable only to the corporation for misfeasance or malfeasance in office, and not to the plaintiffs; that if the right of action for such liability of the trustees has passed from the corporation by release, satisfaction, assignment, or operation of law, then such right cannot be reached by a creditor's bill against the corporation and trustees, because such right no longer exists to the corporation, and cannot be subjected to the payment of its debts, nor to distribution among its stockholders. The complainants by their bill must show they are judgment creditors—their ordinary remedy at law so obstructed that they cannot get relief except through equity; and this liability to be a subsisting right in the corporation at the time of the bill, and chargeable in equity with the payment of their judgment. The plaintiffs in this case prove their judgment and the obstruction to their ordinary remedy at law; but they totally fail to prove the right sought to be subjected to their judgment to be a subsisting right in the corporation at the time of the bill or since. On the contrary, the record shows this right to have passed from the corporation by assignment long before the bill was filed, and at the present time to subsist in a trustee or receiver appointed by the Court, who holds the same for the purpose of his trust, beyond the reach of the complainants, through the aid of this Court under their bill; that such liability of the trustees, not being a personal tort, may pass by assignment or alienation, and will pass under the denomination or description of personal property, rights of action, charges in action, liabilities, effects, assets, rights, claims or demands; that a case is not made, even if the plaintiffs had the right to sue, which would subject the trustees for liability for malfeasance. It is also contended that the Federal Court has no jurisdiction, because the corporation, being a citizen of Ohio, could not sue in those Courts; and as the plaintiffs seek to enforce their own rights through the rights of the Company, the result is the same.

Henry Stanberry for appellants; V. Worthington for appellees.

The Remarkable Will Case—Trial Concluded—A Sealed Verdict to be Rendered this Morning—Charge of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—FEB. 28.

Before Judge Foster and a Jury.

Regina Kauffmann vs. Charles Breusing, et al.—This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Surrogate Tucker, denying probate to an instrument in writing, alleged to be the last will and testament of one Charles Breusing, whereby he devised to the plaintiff, Regina, all his property, real and personal, valued at over $50,000. The will, which was written in German, was published in the TIMES of Tuesday, the 27th ult., together with two different translations into English. The facts and circumstances attending the execution of the alleged instrument have also been reported in our columns.

The testimony was concluded yesterday, when Mr. Wm. Fullerton summed up the case to the Jury in behalf of the defendants. He was followed by Mr. S. C. Conable on behalf of the plaintiff.

Justice FOSTER then submitted the following issues to be passed upon by the Jury:

First—Did Charles Breusing, deceased, subscribe the instrument in writing propounded before the Surrogate, and purporting to be his last will and testament, bearing date Feb. 2, 1863, to which the names of M's. Hirsch and A. Hiersch are appended as witnesses?

Second—If the Jury find that the said instrument was subscribed by the said Charles Breusing, deceased, then was such subscription made by him in the presence of Moses Hirsch and Augusta Hirsch, or did the said Charles Breusing, deceased, acknowledge to the said Moses and Augusta that he had subscribed the said instrument?

Third—Did the said Charles Breusing, deceased, at the time of making such subscription, or at the time of acknowledging the same, declare to the said Moses and Augusta that the said instrument was his last will and testament?

Fourth—Did the said Charles Breusing, deceased, request the said Moses and Augusta to become witnesses to the execution of the said instrument, and did the said Moses and Augusta sign as witnesses thereto, at such request?

Fifth—If the Jury answer the last question in the affirmative, then let them find, when did the said Moses and Augusta subscribe as such witnesses.

After reading the issues upon which the Jury were required to decide, the Court said that this was an interesting case, not only to the parties immediately connected with it, but it was of much importance to a large number of persons in the community. There was much uncertainty and some mystery connected with and surrounding the case. The Jury must consider the whole testimony and then say, if what was most probable would take place, did not take place. The testator had a father in Germany, and a sister or two in this country; whether there was any unfriendly feeling between them the Jury were left in the dark; his relations with Regina, the plaintiff, were of the most intimate and friendly character; it was not necessary to determine that she was married to him; the question as to the morality of a man who lived with a woman over a year without being married to her, was not the point in dispute. By the laws of this State it is not necessary to show an actual marriage ceremony performed by priest or magistrate, except in the two instances where parties are prosecuted for bigamy or *crim. con.* Where one is indicted for bigamy, or where a husband prosecutes an action against a third person for lead[illegible] his wife astray, the actual marriage ceremony must be proven; in other cases it is not necessary; and an agreement between man and woman, to take each other as husband and wife, or even introducing each other—as in this case—to their acquaintances and to the world as husband and wife, is sufficient.

But it was not necessary in this instance to establish the marriage relation. Every person of lawful age and sound mind, can, in this State, dispose of all his property, be it real or personal, as he pleases, in spite of all the world except his creditors. The Judge then gave a synopsis of the testimony already published, and concluded by saying that the importance of the case and the length of time it had taken to try it, was a reason why the Jury should agree on a verdict if possible. After waiting till a late hour, and the Jury being unable to agree, they were directed to bring in a sealed verdict at 10 o'clock this morning.

For plaintiff, S. C. Conable, Esq.; for defendants, Messrs. Fullerton and Roelker.

Mandamus to the Board of Supervisors—The Expenses of the New Court-House.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 28.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People on the relation of Joseph F. Daly vs. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.—In this case the relator sets up that by the act of the Legislature of the State, the Mayor of the City was directed to nominate and the Supervisors to confirm, three Commissioners to take charge of the building now in process of erection and known as the new Court-house; that Wilson G. Hunt, J. B. Corlies and James Salmon were, pursuant to this statute, appointed such Commissioners; that they officiated up to the year 1863, and during the time they expended large sums of money, kept books of account, which they retained in their possession up to 1863, when they delivered them to the Supervisors of the county. That James Salmon died, and the then Mayor of the City nominated Timothy G. Churchill in his place; that the Board of Supervisors refused to confirm Churchill, but took upon themselves the construction of the new Court-house, and appointed four of their number, namely—Messrs. Shook, Stewart, Roche and Briggs, as a Construction Committee. The affidavit further shows that these gentlemen have gone on with the building; that they kept books of account and other records; that the Revised Statutes require all books, &c., of the Supervisors to be deposited with their clerks for inspection; that deponent desires to inspect the books, records, &c., relating to the construction of the new Court-house, but that such books have been deposited with a clerk and are in the private keeping of the Board, and the relator is not allowed to examine them.

Upon this statement of the facts, Justice Barnard ordered that an alternative *mandamus* issue to the Board of Supervisors, directing them to deposit with their clerk the books and records in question, so that they may be open to inspection, or that the Board of Supervisors show cause on Monday next why they should not do so.

The Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 28.

Before Justice Barnard.

In this case, which was fully reported in our columns yesterday, Mr John K. Hackett has been appointed receiver, and it is understood that he has accepted the position and filed bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties, in the sum of $50,000. John E. Devlin and David R. Martin are Mr. Hackett's sureties. We understand that there is another action already commenced against the Morris Company, at the suit of Daniel W. Teller. A very lively litigation is likely to grow out of the failure of this Company.

Telegraph Companies—Their Duties and Liabilities in the Transmission of Messages.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Cardozo.

Augustus H. Lockwood vs. The Independent Line of Telegraph.—This is an appeal from a case tried at the Trial Term of the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge DALY and a Jury, in November, 1865. According to the complaint, Mr. Lockwood, a manufacturer of straw goods and commission merchant, of this City, sent to the office of the Independent Line of Telegraph, on the 15th of January, 1864, the following message:

To T. J. Bascom, Dedham, Mass.:
Stop sewing pedal braid until I see you.
A. H. LOCKWOOD.

For this message Mr. Lockwood paid forty cents, on the understanding that it would be sent as written and directed. Instead of this being done the plaintiff claims the following very different message was telegraphed and delivered to Mr. Bascom:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

To T. J. Bascom, Dedham, Mass.:
Keep sewing pedal braid until I see you.
A. H. LOCKWOOD.

In consequence of this mistake in the transmission of the message Bascom, who was in the plaintiff's employ manufacturing braids at a specified price per piece, was induced, as is alleged, to manufacture 463 pieces of braids into unfashionable and unsalable shapes, by which Mr. Lockwood was greatly damaged both in custom and in expense incurred in procuring other stock suitable for his trade; wherefore he claimed $1,500 damages, and on the case being given to the Jury a verdict was rendered in his favor for $1,004 75

Before the rendering of this verdict, and after the plaintiff rested his case, the counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, making the following points:

First—That Lockwood cannot recover against the defendant for the work and labor performed by Bascom after the receipt by him of the message. Overruled.

Second—That if the plaintiff is entitled to recover at all he can recover only for the damage arising from injury to his material in the hands of Bascom. Overruled.

Third—That Lockwood's payment to Bascom for the work and labor performed would not give Lockwood a right to recover from the defendant the amount so paid. Overruled; the Court deciding that plaintiff, by such payment, would acquire the equitable right to recover of the defendant an amount equal to that for which the defendant would have been responsible to Bascom.

Fourth—That the plaintiff can recover only the amount which he paid for sending the message, because by voluntarily settling with Bascom, and receiving the property from him, he has adopted the message as delivered. Overruled.

After the defendant rested his case the Court charged the Jury that the only question for them to pass upon was the amount of damages the plaintiff has sustained, whether the amount should be $756 or $1,004 75.

To this direction defendant's counsel duly excepted, and requested the Court to charge the Jury: 1. That the dispatch delivered to Bascom was not the plaintiff's dispatch, and conveyed no direction or authority from the plaintiff to Bascom to do anything whatever. The Court refused so to charge, and defendant's counsel duly excepted. 2. That the plaintiff was at perfect liberty to reject the property as manufactured by Bascom, and there was no legal obligation resting upon him to pay for the work done upon it. The Court refused so to charge, and defendant's counsel duly excepted. 3. That the plaintiff having voluntarily accepted the property in its injured condition, and paid Bascom for doing the work upon it which the plaintiff had not authorized, he cannot recover damages in this case further than the amount paid by him for sending the dispatch. The Court refused so to charge, and the defendant's counsel duly excepted. 4. That if the plaintiff is entitled to recover damages in this action the Jury should not allow him anything on account of the money paid by him to Bascom for manufacturing after the sending of the dispatch. The Court refused so to charge, and the defendant's counsel duly excepted. 5. That the jury are to determine whether the sewing of the straw braid in question into the forms and shapes in which it was manufactured was caused by the error of the defendant in sending the message. The Court so charged. 6. If the jury are of the opinion that the sewing of the braid into the shapes mentioned was in part occasioned by the negligent acts of the plaintiff or his agent, they ought to find a verdict for the defendant. The Court so charged. 7. That the Jury are to find a verdict only for such portion of the loss or damage sustained by the plaintiff as directly follows from or was caused by the error of the defendant. The Court so charged.

At the argument, Mr. Edward Fitch appeared for the defendant and Mr. Edgar F. Brown for the plaintiff, and after the argument upon the merits by the respective counsel, the Court intimated that all the legal questions passed upon by Judge Daly at the trial were in the opinion of the Court directly decided; that they had recently reviewed the questions involved in this case, and a decision in that case would be announced on Thursday.

In the course of the argument it appeared that there was an error made in the settlement of the case, and the further consideration was suspended until the same could be corrected.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 28.

By Justice Monell.

Percy M. Quiken *vs.* Claudius Duvall et al; motion to discharge attachment granted. Jas. Benniman *vs.* Geo. F. Nesbit; motion granted. Augustus W. Lus *vs.* Charles Dellinger; motion granted and caused referred to a referee to hear and determine. James M. Benedict *vs.* Henry W. Bashford; Christian T. Meyers *vs.* John H. Mohr; Conrad Hemerhoff *vs.* The Same; orders granted. Elizabeth Clark *vs.* Franklin N. Robertson; Benjamin C. Thayer *vs.* The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; motions granted. Charles Ranfle *vs.* The New-York Life Insurance Company; order granted. James W. Brown *vs.* Wm. R. Brinckerhoff; George F. Martin *vs.* John Martin; orders granted.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Charles Webb et al *vs.* Wallace P. Groom et al; attachment and order of arrest discharged with $10 costs. By an error of the clerk this case was wrongly reported yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 28.

By Judge Barnard.

John W. Shutten *vs.* Amos F. Hatfield; General Term order settled. Mary Sutter *vs.* James Tenant et al; motion granted on payment of $50 costs. Theo. F. Tone *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; Edward R. Winship *vs.* Alfred Digby et al; motions denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Cardozo.

Champion *vs.* Joslyn; see order with clerk.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

The cases before the Court to-day were not of special importance. George Shannon pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. John Morgan pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years. John Davis was convicted of robbing a man named Bousseau of his watch and chain, in a house of ill fame in Wooster-street; his sentence was three years in the State Prison.

[Advertisement.]

UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYRACUSE, N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
INSURES AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
OFFICE, NO. 73 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
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In the Union Trust Company's office, until the 1st of May next, when they will occupy their office No. 18 Wall-st. Agents wanted.

[Advertisement.]

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR MARCH—Contains Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hon. Ezra Cornell, Prof. Mapes, Frederika Bremer, Lavater, La Casas, Sir John Franklin, Capt. Cook, Revs. John Wesley and Jonathan Edwards; Talent and Genius; Extraordinary Prediction; Ghosts; Origin of Coal; Varieties of Sheep; Iron, its uses; Putting on a Bad Face; Tribulation Trepid and Mr. Hopeful; The Jew: Love and Lovers, the Philosophy of Engagements; an Excellent Number, only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—Company to the Purim Ball, this evening, at the Academy of Music, will be admitted at the main entrance on Irving-place. Coaches will approach in a southerly direction through Irving-place, passing out on 14th-st. In taking up, coaches will approach from the same direction. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be one dollar for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.

CHAS. N. BRACKETT,
Capt. and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Nouveau Monde	Mar. 2	New-York	Havre.
England	Mar. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Allemannia	Mar. 3	New-York	Hamburg.
City of London	Mar. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Mar. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Mar. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
City of New-York	Feb. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Feb. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
Hibernia	Feb. 17	Glasgow	New-York.
Kangaroo	Feb. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
New-Orleans, Havana, South America, &c.			
Arizona	Mar. 1	Aspinwall.	
Neshannock	Mar. 3	New-Orleans.	
Evening Star	Mar. 3	New-Orleans.	

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship South America, for Rio Janeiro, &c.—Henry Hoyt, Joseph Flanigan, John McManus, Henry Morgan and wife, Nicholas Stildenbauer, Adolph Stewart, Saml. Reilly and wife, Frederic Paulson and servant, Philip Reigel, Andrew Pearce, Lewis Egbertson, Alex. Grant, Peter Grant, Richard Burgess, Charles Stock, Robert Pillington, James Moncrieff, David Pinkleton, V. Antonini, J. Mason, Wm. Davidson, James Richardson, Robert Fenyhough, Charles Savage, George Johnson, Ricardo Livingston, George McGregor, John Purdy, Wm. Jenkins, James Duncan, John Cahill, John Brown and wife, Charles King, George Mulvant, Alfred Munger and wife, John Munch, Theodore Schultz, wife and daughter, Michael Wheeler and 2 sons, Andrew Wardwell, James Alexander, Peter Stewart, Timothy Lardner, wife and son, Samuel Lappin, David Lynch, Thos. Lyon, James Martin and son, John Sullivan, Charles Stevenson and wife, George Ullrich and daughter, Robt. Williams, Mary Futz, Henry Frieman, Andrew Coldford, Thomas Pullin and wife, W. A. Read, Dr. Hammond, daughter and nephew, N. Tiedeman, E. D. Dennis, G. Von Sergerke, Adolph Spohr, H. A. Brighton.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—D. Amsworth, Gen. H. W. Birge, L. H. Braman, F. S. Brancker, Mrs. Blake, C. F. Baldwin, S. M. Colding, W. H. Come, Mrs. C. J. Clinch, 3 children and servant, T. J. Curlee, B. L. Drake, H. Emson, F. J. Gross, C. E. Gardner, Mrs. Hassett, J. Kenny, Col. D. G. Livingston, A. Lesser, R. J. Loyall, J. Lessner, Mrs. Mahoney, Miss G. Mumford, W. L. Miller, J. N. McKinnon, T. Mitchell, M. Newman, D. Oppenheimer, R. M. O'Reily, J. Paine, L. A. Purvis, Capt. J. K. Reily, J. Sherlock, T. J. Sanders, F. P. Sears, wife, 2 children and servant, G. Treanor, Percy Tibbs, L. C. Tebeau, W. J. Van Renselaer, W. S. Winder, H. W. Wright, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 35 | Sun sets..... 5 53 | Moon rises... 6 17
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 29 | Gov. Island. 8 18 | Hell Gate.... 9 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

Cleared.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, &c., T. Ascencio; Gen. Custer, Beckett, Georgetown, D. C., W. Kirkpatrick; City of Rockland, Deming, G. H. Powell; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Kingfisher, Horton, Baltimore, J. B. Smull; Savannah, De Hart, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer Eastern City, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ship Fleetwood, Stover, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks Laura & Gertrude, (Brem.,) Popplebaum, Fleetwood, Kremelberg & Co.; Theone, (Brem.,) Helmers, Cadiz, Roger Bros.; Minnesota, Pierce, New-Bedford, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Eliza Barss, Frith, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; Mesco, Wendinger, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Hulda, (Swed.,) Linstedt, Cork, for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Lydia H. Cole, (Br.,) Samson, Santiago, Cuba, Waydell Bros.; Mina, (Br.,) Holder, Leghorn, Brett, Son & Co.; E. Miller, (Br.,) Cromley, Nassau, T. T. Montell & Bartow; Matron, Hilman, Pensacola, I. B. Gager; Charlotte Buck, Gott, Demerara, B. P. Sherman & Co.; T. Maguire, Seger, Sagua, J. E. Ward & Co.; S. Lane, Henry, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Wild Pigeon, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau.

Schooners Isle of Pines, Lake, Plymouth, N. C., T. G. Benton & Son; Gilbert Bent, (Br.,) Howard, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; George Darby, Snow, Galveston, Murray, Ferris & Co.; E. Watson, Crammer, Washington, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; S. J. Fort, Soper, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Queen of the South, Corson, Galveston, Murray, Ferris & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Mead, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamer Alliance, Thompson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Kennebec, Edmonds, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Thorn & Tobias.

Ship Harvest Queen, Hutchinson, Liverpool, via Belfast 68 ds., with mdse. and 79 passengers Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Has encountered very heavy gales; lost and split sails, and was obliged to put into Belfast in consequence.

Ship Mercury, Stetson, Havre Dec. 24, with mdse. and 180 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Was 24 ds. in the channel with heavy westerly gales; split sails, stove boats and water-casks.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abell, Liverpool Jan. 22, with mdse. to C. H. Marshall & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales most of the passage, and split sails. Feb. 26, lat. 39 15, lon. 71, saw a large quantity of barrels of petroleum oil adrift, also about 500 or 600 bbls.

Bark Wild Gazelle, (of Boston,) Humphrey, Amoy Nov. 10, Angier Dec. 1, with teas to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 9, crossed the equator Feb. 6, in lon. 33.

Bark Biagio, (Ital.,) Guglichmine, Palermo 86 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 12.

Bark J. Cappe, (Dutch,) Swift, St. Thomas 13 ds., with mahogany, hides, &c., to Dovale & Co. Feb. 24, lat. 38 04, lon. 73 40, passed a bark standing to the southward, with loss of foretopmast and maintopgallantmast. The J. C. brings a mail from the U. S. steamer Rhode Island.

Bark Lemuel, Wilson, Boston, for Gibraltar.

Brig Matilda, (of Providence,) Meade, Philadelphia 5 ds., with coal, bound to Providence. Put into this port leaky and with loss of sails.

Brig Anticello, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) McClellan, Antwerp 78 ds., with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales, stove bulwarks and after companionway, and filled cabin with water.

Schr. Ida May, (Br.,) Buck, Halifax, via Londonderry, N. S., with fish to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Blackstone, Allen, Providence, with mdse. to G. N. Stranahan.

Schr. M. S. Hathaway, Cole, Fall River, for Jacksonville.

Schr. Lamartine, Griggs, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rachael Jane, Northam, Providnece, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Griffith, Gobb, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. M. Sherman, Sherman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary, Sawyer, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Senator, ——, Providence.

Schr. Golden Gate, Havner, Providence.

Schr. Matthew Vassar, Jr., Christie, Wareham, nails.

Schr. Joseph Hay, Hathaway, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Alexandria, ——, Fall River.

Schr. Sally Gay, Fowler, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. O. Baker, Goldthwaite, New-Bedford.

Sloop Fred. Brown, Wightman, Providence, with mdse. to G. N. Stranahan.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Rechabite, from Sydney, C. B., for New-York, before reported missing, is frozen up at Louisburgh, C. B.

There is a large fore and aft schooner sunk opposite the coal docks at Jersey City.

The steamer Oceanus, which was recently ashore on Fisher's Island, has been towed to this port.

The schr. Snow Flake, which arrived on Tuesday morning, was cut through by the ice while lying at anchor in the North River, between 3 and 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and was sunk at her anchorage.

Spoken, &c.

Elcano—Br. ship, from Calcutta for New-York, 99 ds. out, Jan. 12, lat. 29 50 S., lon. 3 E.

Golden Fleece—ship, from Zebu for New-York, 82 ds. out, Jan. 12, lat. 31 43 S., lon. 12 39 E.

Oriental—schr., from Savannah for New-York, Feb. 25, lat. 37 40, lon. 73 45.

Remmington—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, Dec. 30, lat. 31 07 S., lon. 35 45.

Tasso—Br. bark, from Foo Chow for London, 120 ds. out, Dec. 27, lat. 30 S., lon. 39 E.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Feb. 28—Arr. steamer Commerce, from Halifax.

Also arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

Below—Steamer Mary Sandford, from New-York.

Sailed—Steamship Europa, Inglis, for Halifax and Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 28—Sld. steamships Hatteras and Ridgely, from Norfolk for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 26, P. M.—Arr. schr. Anna Lyons, Kemp, Baltimore, for Boston; Flying Cloud, Cushing, New-York, for Boston; Eben C. Brown, Burns, New-York, for Thomaston.

Sailed—Schrs. Martha Maria, Henry W. Johnson, Jas. W. Fisk and Anna Lyons.

Feb. 27—8 A. M., wind S. S. E.; no arrivals.

Sailed—Schrs. Connecticut and Helen M. Summers.

In port—Bark Isabel, brigs Cyclone, Antilles, Loyalist, (Br.,) Stranger, Fannie Butler and Mary A. Chase, schr. Mary & Emma, Pioneer, Leesburgh, R. C. Brown and Flying Cloud.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28—Arr. steamer Saxon, Mathews, Boston; bark Cho, Fernambuco; schrs. Woodruff, Louis, George Nebinger, Smith, C. A. Heckscher, Eliza Neal, S. J. Simmons, John Stockholm and L. A. May; W. R. Mann, J. Kinzell, Lake, Burrows, C. C. Clark, J. C. Rumson, New-York; James Martin, from Boston.

Below—A bark of about 300 tons, partially dismasted.

PORTLAND, Feb. 28—Cld. steamer Dirigo, Sherwood, for New-York.

WOODS' HOLE, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.—Passing by, steamer Neptune, from New-York for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

Cld. at St. John, N. B., Feb. 27, bark Woodland, Hammond, for Philadelphia; brigs Boomering, Barbarie, and Ella, McNaughton, Philadelphia.

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THE ROUND TABLE,
FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866.
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About False Colors.
Mr. Hawthorne's Diary.
REVIEWS:
Mr. Grote's Plato.
Elocution and Elocutionists.
Principles of Education.
Phenomena of Plant Life.
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NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on Saturday, March 3, 1866, at one o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, to consider the propositions to extend Sixth-avenue to connect with West Broadway; also, to change the grade of Worth-street from Broadway to Centre-street.

All persons interested in either of the above matters are requested to attend.

MICHAEL NORTON,
BERNARD REILLY,
CHARLES McBRIEN,
Committee on Streets.